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GLEN BROTHERS

GLENWOOD NURSERY

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

REFERENCES—

In the preparation of this Catalogue effort has been made to follow the nomenclature and botanical classification found in Prof. L. H. Bailey's "Cyclopædia of American Horticulture," the recognized American authority on the subjects treated.



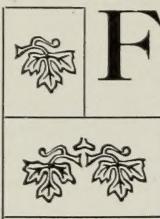
EAST AVENUE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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By GLEN BROTHERS

*All illustrations in this catalogue are from photographs made in Rochester,
N. Y.*

INTRODUCTION



FOR almost half a century "From Glen Brothers" has been a guarantee of first quality stock, true to name, handled and packed right, delivered to customers in the best possible condition. We point with pride to the ornamental trees and shrubs in private and public grounds, parks and streets; the roses and plants growing and blooming in garden and house, the beaming orchards in every fruit locality for evidence in regard to how well we are succeeding in our endeavor to produce the best.

Nothing better illustrates the progress of our country, the advance in civilization its people are making, and the fact that they are learning to live better, than the greatly increased and continuing demand for nursery stock, both fruit and ornamental.

Located near the shores of Lake Ontario, with wide variations of temperature, at times 15 degrees below zero, the conditions are extremely favorable for the production of hardy, robust trees and plants. These conditions—with a soil best suited to produce the healthiest conditions of growth, namely that solid, firm texture of the wood, with abundant fibrous root, so necessary to successful transplanting—enable us to offer the choicest nursery stock with entire confidence to planters in all sections of the country.

Our experience of nearly half a century has taught us that good cultivation is of supreme importance, hence we spare no pains or expense to maintain the highest efficiency in this direction.

To the planter or purchaser of nursery stock, at least three things are indispensable: first, varieties true to name; second, healthy, vigorous, well-matured trees or plants, and third, careful and judicious packing, without which all may be lost.

We give to our packing and shipping careful personal supervision. And still further to protect our patrons, as well as ourselves, against loss in this direction, we employ the most skilled and competent hands to assist us.

We aim to keep fully abreast of an enlightened and cultivated taste, in the introduction of new and valuable varieties of fruit, and valuable acquisitions in ornamentals; accepting with pleasure everything that has real merit, we shall with equal readiness discard and discountenance the sale of worthless humbugs.

By careful consideration of the wants of our trade and faithful attention to business, we are confident we shall continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the patronage of lovers and buyers of choice fruits and ornamentals.

GLEN BROTHERS

Glenwood Nursery

Established 1866

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

BUSINESS TERMS

CORRESPONDENCE. Our office facilities are of the best and all inquiries will receive prompt and intelligent attention.

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT. We cheerfully submit sketches on approval, and follow up an acceptance with complete planting plans. In working up small places, we need only the measurements and such photographs as will show the surroundings. For larger operations, we send an expert to look the places over, get an idea of the possibilities, and thus are able to propose the best available plan. We arrange, when desired, to superintend the planting, so that operations of some extent are carried on successfully with the least bother to those who entrust their commissions to us. We solicit correspondence upon this subject and offer our facilities, of proved excellence, with confidence.

ILLUSTRATIONS. The engravings in this catalogue have been prepared for us and are made from photographs of objects on our own grounds and about Rochester.

PRICES in this Catalogue are F. O. B. Rochester, N. Y. There are no charges for packing or boxing, all goods are delivered at freight and express depots free of charge. On foreign shipments which require special preparation, a charge to cover this will be made, but only the actual outlay.

DIRECTIONS FOR SHIPPING. Please state how you wish goods sent, whether by freight or express. Nursey stock is carried by the express companies about 20% less than regular merchandise rates.

TERMS CASH on or before delivery to transportation companies, except that we are pleased to open accounts with patrons by agreement.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY. We refer you to any bank or bankers in Rochester, N. Y.

GUARANTY. While we exercise the greatest care to have our trees and plants true to label, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove untrue, we do not give any warranty expressed or implied, and in case of any error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not, at any time, be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the trees.

PACKING SEASON opens about October 1st and closes from the 1st to 15th of May.

HOW TO CARE FOR STOCK WHEN RECEIVED. Soak the trees with water, and either place them in a cellar and keep wet, or bury them in a trench, until the holes are ready for transplanting. If at all dry and shriveled, the best plan is to bury them, root and branch, in wet earth. If frozen, they should be buried in earth until the frost is removed.

FALL PLANTING

When planted in the fall, all trees should be banked up at least one foot high until spring. This overcomes the tendency of the trees to heave out, protects them from mice, and prevents the roots from freezing before they have taken hold of the soil. In planting roses, shrubs, vines and other delicate stock in the fall, the tops should be nearly or quite buried with mellow earth during the first winter. The surplus earth should be removed early in the spring.

DISTANCE BETWEEN TREES AND PLANTS IN PLANTATIONS

Standard Apples, 30 to 40 feet apart each way. In poor soil, 25 feet may be enough.

Standard Pears and Cherries, 20 feet apart each way. Cherries will do at 18 feet, and the dwarf-growing sorts, Dukes and Morellos, even at 16 feet.

Standard Plums, Peaches, Apricots and Nectarines, 16 to 18 feet apart each way.

Quinces, 10 to 12 feet apart each way.

Dwarf or Pyramidal Pears, Cherries and Plums, 10 to 12 feet apart each way. The greater distance is better where land is not scarce.

Dwarf Apples, on Paradise stock (bushes), 6 feet apart.

Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries, 3 to 4 feet apart.

Blackberries, 6 to 7 feet apart.

Grapes, 8 to 10 feet apart.

Number of Trees or Plants on an Acre at Various Distances

| At 4 feet apart each way..... | 2,729 | At 15 feet apart each way..... | 200 |
|-------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-----|
| " 5 " " | 1,742 | " 18 " | 135 |
| " 6 " " | 1,200 | " 20 " | 110 |
| " 8 " " | 680 | " 25 " | 70 |
| " 10 " " | 430 | " 30 " | 50 |
| " 12 " " | 325 | | |

The number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance apart, may be ascertained by dividing the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by the number of square feet given to each plant, which is obtained by multiplying the distance between rows by the distance between the plants. Thus, strawberries planted three feet by one foot gives each plant three square feet, or 14,520 plants to the acre.

HOW TO PLANT

D

O NOT make the mistake of planting at random. A fine, well-cut lawn is one of the handsomest features of a place. Trees may be planted along a lane or avenue leading to the house, or dotted about the lawn on lines radiating from it. This will secure light and air, with good views. When practicable, upright shrubs and roses should be planted in beds, each class by itself, about the borders of the grounds. These beds should be well cultivated and the plants annually pruned. When the growth of the plants has made them very thick some should be taken out. It will not do to plant so little that years must elapse before a fine effect will be produced. A surplus should be planted at first, and this gradually taken out. Vines should be planted near to and allowed to climb upon and about the house, or they may be trained on posts, arbors or stakes, placed in suitable locations on the lawn.

WHAT TO PLANT

A detailed list of desirable ornamental trees and shrubs would be little less than a recapitulation of our entire list, but as few have room for all, we here present a list of the most desirable in each class, and refer the reader to the proper places in the Catalogue for descriptions of them:

FLOWERING TREES

Named in the order in which they flower; embracing some of the choicest species.

MAY

- Almond *Davidiana*.
Amelanchier.
Cherry, Large Double-flowered.
Judas Tree.
Chinese *Magnolia*, in variety.
Almonds, Large Double-flowered.
Cornus, Florida, White and Red.

Horse Chestnuts.

Crabs, flowering.

Peach, Double-flowered.

Bird Cherry.

JUNE

Mountain Ash.

Thorns, in variety.

Laburnum.

White Fringe.

Locust, White.

Virgilia Lutea.

Catalpa.

Lindens, in variety.

JULY

Chestnut, American.

Chestnut, Sober Paragon.

TREES WHICH PRODUCE ORNAMENTAL FRUIT SUCCEEDING THE FLOWERS

Celtis occidentalis. Dull red fruit as large as peas.
Cornus florida. Oval fruit in a head.

Crataegus. Scarlet and yellow fruit in Sept. and Oct.

Pyrus Sorbus, (*Mountain Ash*). Scarlet fruit in Sept., Oct.

TREES WITH BRIGHT COLORED BARK IN WINTER

- Betula alba*, White Bark.
" *alba* var. *lacinata*, White Bark.
Salix vitellina aurea, Yellow Bark.

Salix vitellina var. *britzensis*, Red Bark.

" *vitellina* variety from Russia. Yellow Bark

" Colorado. Blue Bark.

FLOWERING SHRUBS WITH VARIEGATED OR COLORED FOLIAGE

Described in their respective places in the Catalogue.

- Berberis* (*Barberry*), *vulgaris* var. *purpurea*.
Cissus Variegata.
Cornus (*Dogwood*), *alba* var. *elegantissima* variegata.
" *Mas*, variegata.
" *Siberica* *foliis* *albo* *marginatis*.
" *Späthii*.
Corylus (*Filbert*), *atropurpurea*.
" *aurea*.
Diervilla (*Weigela*), *rosea* var. *nana* *fol. var.*

Diervilla, *rosea* var. *Sieboldii* *alba* *marginata*.

Euonymus, *radicans* variegata.

Hibiscus (*Althaea*), *Syriacus* var. fl. pl. fol. variegata

Kerria (*Corchorus*), *Japonica* *argentea* variegata.

Philadelphus (*Syringa*), *foliis* *aureis*.

Prunus (*Plum*), *Pissardi*.

Ptelea (*Hop Tree*), *trifoliata* var. *aurea*

Sambucus (*Elder*), *Canadensis* var. *aurea*.

Spiraea, *opulifolia* *aurea*.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

Named in the order in which they flower, embracing some of the choicest species.

- APRIL**
Daphne Mezereum.
MAY
Forsythia.
Japan Quince.
Prunus Pissardi.
" *triloba*.
Almond, dwarf double-flowered.
Spiraea prunifolia flore pleno.
JUNE
Halesia tetraptera.
Deutzia gracilis.
" *Lemoinei*.
Spiraea lanceolata.
Viburnum Opulus var. *sterilis*.
" *tomentosum*.
- Viburnum plicatum*.
Weigela, in variety.
Cornus alba.
Lilac *Josikaea*.
" *Japonica*.
" *villosa*.
Hydrangea, *arborescens* *grandiflora*
alba.
Syringa.
Rhododendrons.
Spiraea arguta.
" *Thunbergii*.
Lilacs.
Spiraea Van Houttei.
Viburnum lantana.
rugosum.
Mahonia.

Honeysuckle Tartarian.

Wistaria.

Paeonies Herbaceous.

Clematis, in variety.

Elder.

Deutzia crenata flore pleno.

" *Pride of Rochester*.

JULY

Spiraea Billardii.

" *Anthony Waterer*.

" *callosa alba*.

" *callosa*.

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

Anemone.

Althaea, in variety.

Hydrangea, in variety.

Clematis paniculata.

SHRUBS WHICH PRODUCE ORNAMENTAL FRUIT SUCCEEDING THE FLOWERS

- Barberry*, scarlet and violet fruit in September. *Cornus alba*, white berries in September. *Cornus Mas*, fruit red very large and showy in August. *Elaeagnus longipes*, red fruit. *Euonymus*, red and white fruit. *Euonymus latifolius*, red fruit. *Lonicera*, in variety, showy red and yellow fruit. *Maonia*, bluish berries in July. *Rhamnus*, black fruit. *Sambucus Canadensis*, purple fruit, changing to black in August and September. *Sambucus racemosus*, red fruit. *Symphoricarpu racemosus*, white berries all winter. *Symphoricarpus vulgaris*, red fruit. *Virburnum cassinooides*, black fruit. *Virburnum dentatum*, black fruit. *Virburnum dilatatum*, scarlet fruit. *Virburnum lantana*, dark purple, nearly black in September. *Virburnum molle*, black fruit. *Virburnum Opulus*, red fruit, very ornamental. *Virburnum rugosum*, very showy fruit in September.

SHRUBS WITH BRIGHT COLORED BARK IN WINTER

- CORNUS**—*Alba*, bright red. *Alba eleganssima variegata*, bright red. *Alba Siberica*, the most brilliant red of all *Sanguinea*, var. *viridisima*, green. *Stolonifera*, dull red or purplish. *Stolonifera*, var. *flaviramea*, bright yellow

- KERRIA**—*Japonica*, green. *Japonica flore pleno*, green.



FILBERT, CORYLUS AVELLANA

Nut Department

D



UT culture in the United States is in its infancy, although great strides are being made, both in the number of nut trees planted and improvement in variety and quality.

The constant and growing demand for nuts, and the immense quantities of them yearly imported to meet it have given a great impetus to the planting of nut-bearing trees. So palatable and wholesome are the nut-kernels that they should become a staple article of food here as in Europe. The returns from established nut-bearing orchards, as well as numerous experiments, show plainly how successful nut culture may be made in America. Most farms contain land that would pay better planted in nut-bearing trees than in anything else; the nuts, in many cases, paying better than farm crops or fruits, while the trees are growing into valuable timber; at the same time the cost of maintenance is insignificant as compared with a fruit orchard.

Until recently little attention has been given to the Nut Fruits. This is unaccountable, considering the pleasure and profit that may be derived from their cultivation, which is, in fact, simplicity itself, requiring only ordinary labor and little expense.

When the up-keep and care of fruit orchards is considered, it is easily demonstrated that the commercial cultivation of Walnuts, Pecans, and Chestnuts offers the safest and most permanent investments, with quick and generous returns.

Nursery production of these hardy, acclimated varieties of Nut trees is attended by more or less difficulty and greater cost, but they relieve the planter of all anxiety. He may leave them out in the rain and frost; forgetting them, in fact, and there he will find them in a few years, each tree yielding nuts that will bring a larger dividend than a thousand dollars in the bank. Even a few carefully selected nut trees will prove a great heritage.

The Rural New Yorker says: "Nut growing is a business which is to be a great feature of future farming. * * * If you plant a nut grove today, before it comes to bearing you will find demand ahead of supply. A few men realize what is coming and are interesting themselves in improved varieties of nuts—such as hickories, chestnuts or pecans."

From the *American Cultivator*: "Fortunes are sure to be accumulated by growers of nuts who engage largely and intelligently in the business. * * * No industry embodies to a greater degree the elements of safety, profit and permanence as an investment. Thousands of people all over our land can make their homes more pleasant and their farm places of increased profit by planting the nut trees best suited to their locality."

All of the varieties described in the following pages may be relied upon to be exactly as represented, and it is our honest desire to make the planter of Nut bearing trees more independent financially if he plant for profit, and happier if he plant for pleasure; and last but not least nothing can be more interesting or yield greater pleasure than nut trees about the home as many kinds form the most beautiful shade trees in addition to producing valuable crops of nuts.

Almonds

3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5. per 12, \$35. per 100.

Hard Shell. The tree is very showy when in bloom. The kernels of the nuts are large, plump and sweet. Hardy.

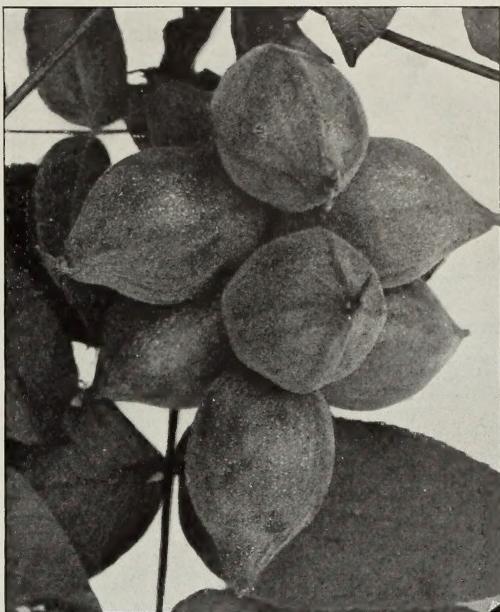
Almond, var. (Princess). Soft shell, most sweet and tender. Needs protection in North.

Butternuts

This lofty, spreading tree is one of our finest native nut trees, valued for its tropical appearance and beautiful wood, as well as for its nuts. Produces large, handsome, elongated nuts with rich, sweet, oily kernel; very nutritious. Cultivation increases the size of the nuts. The tree grows rapidly and yields large crops in a few years. At present the supply is insufficient for the demand of a single city market. There are large profits in butternut growing. A small outlay will bring large returns as soon as the trees begin to bear.

Butternut, or White Walnut.

5 to 7 ft., \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 12, \$60.00 per 100.



BUTTERNUTS—*JUGLANS CINEREA*

The Chestnuts

Sober Paragon, introduced exclusively by us, is the most widely planted and most uniformly successful variety yet cultivated in the United States. Its rapidity of growth is not surpassed by any tree within our knowledge. A single graft grew in one year, 54 ft. 10 in. of wood; this included the main stem and all the lateral branches, **and the next season it bore three quarts of nuts. This tree was 17 months old when the nuts were taken from it.** This graft was set May 1, 1906, and nuts ripened October 1, 1907.

The nuts are very large, often measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or more, across, while average nuts rarely measure less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The burs contain three or more broad, thick handsome nuts. All of us are more or less familiar with the very large chestnuts that are often sold, but we are too familiar with their astringent, puckery flavor. **Sober Paragon Chestnuts are fully as mild and sweet as the native chestnuts.**

Prof. Brackett, United States Pomologist, Washington, D. C., speaks of Sober Paragon, as follows: "The Sober Paragon comes the nearest in quality to the native chestnut of any of the cultivated varieties that I have examined. It is of large size, fine appearance and excellent flavor."

Prof. John Craig, of New York State College of Agriculture, at Cornell University, says: "I beg to acknowledge yours of Nov. 18th, and to say that your sample of Sober Paragon Chestnuts has been received. This sample illustrates a very fine variety of chestnut. The nuts will go into our permanent nut collection when the exhibition closes." This was followed by the announcement that **Sober Paragon had taken first premium.** "Although there was not a large exhibition of chestnuts, of the few plates we did have, yours easily outclassed the others in size and eating qualities. We have noticed in many varieties of chestnuts the smaller ones were almost always the sweetest, and as they grew larger they became more bitter. We could not find this fault with yours; in fact the judges seemed surprised when they tasted your plate of nuts. I am enclosing the ribbon that goes with the prize."

The planter of Sober Paragon chestnuts has little to worry about; his trees will do better if cultivated, but that is not necessary. Frost, hail and storm which so often destroy the ordinary crops, work no ill effect on Sober Paragon chestnut trees, as hardy as the oak; even severe droughts, which "burn up" field crops, will not ruin, but only reduce somewhat, a crop of these wonderful nuts.

Some other things: Fruits, berries and market vegetables, for example, can be made under the most favorable circumstances to yield \$100.00 or more per acre, but consider again, the work they require; how carefully they must be cultivated and marketed just at the right time. Then again, these are uncertain crops; we often read of fruit buds destroyed by frost, or of wheat winter-killing.

And there is still another attractive feature in growing Sober Paragon Chestnuts: they will do well in rocky, well drained soil, such as is often found on hillsides. There are thousands of acres of such land all over the country, either entirely idle, or used only for pasture.

GLEN BROTHERS

All Genuine Sober Paragon Chestnut Trees Bear this Metal Seal



Copyrighted 1908
Registered U. S. Patent Office

We are the sole authorized introducers and distributors of the Sober Paragon Chestnut, and every genuine tree bears this seal (see illustration) which is protected by law. The words "Sober Paragon" are stamped in the metal. Refuse all trees not bearing this seal, as they are not genuine.

Prices of Sober Paragon

Standard Grafted trees—Strong root system.

| Each | Per 12 | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
|---------------|--------|---------|----------|
| 3-5 ft. . . . | \$2.00 | \$8.00 | \$110.00 |
| | | | \$900.00 |

SPECIAL

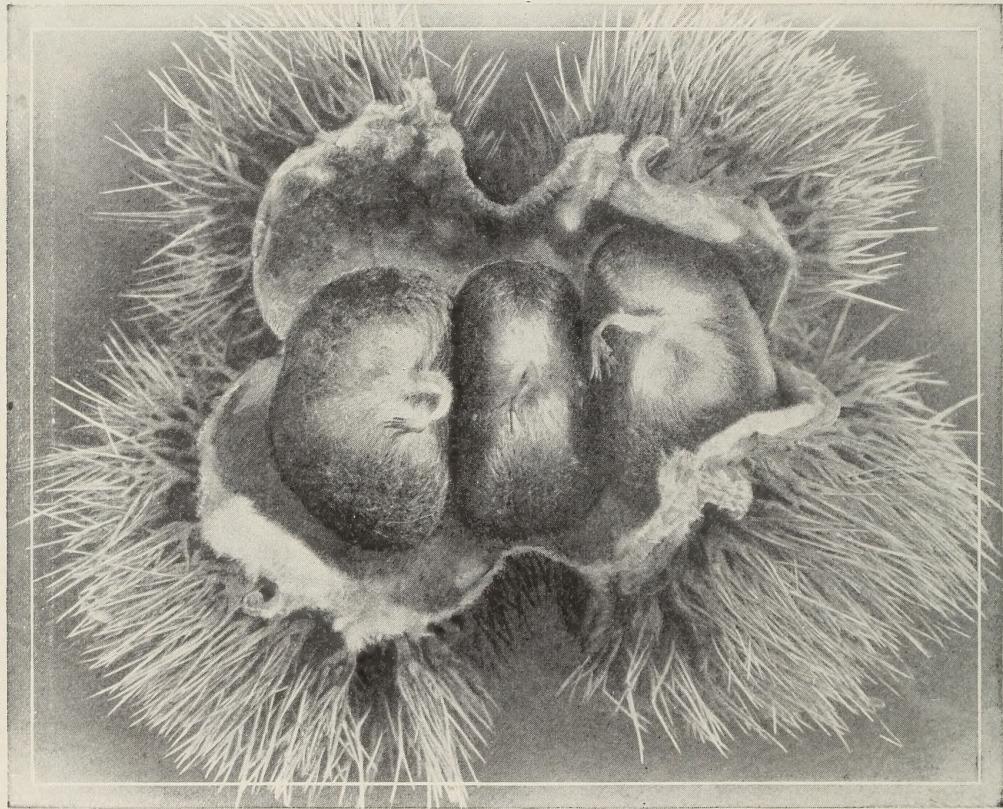
We also offer a limited number of **Bearing Trees** (Nursery grown), heavily rooted, handsomely branched, 6 to 8 feet in height, at \$5.00 each; \$40.00 per dozen.

a most beautiful specimen on the lawn.
5 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per 12; \$60 per 100.

Japan or Giant. Of the very many good things from Japan, none is more worthy than this. Decidedly ornamental, hardy and productive; of dwarf habit, bearing extremely young. Nuts of enormous size.
3-4 ft., \$1.00 each, \$8.00 doz., \$60.00 per 100.

Rush Chinquapin. One of the really good things for the home grounds, and which all will love and cherish. The tree is a precocious and heavy bearer, and the nuts are delicious. The nuts being small, prevent its becoming a commercial variety, but for private places it certainly is one of the most desirable.
3-5 ft., \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per 12.

Rochester. An improved native. Nuts of the largest size, very sweet, with nutty flavor. Tree an unusually rapid grower, abundant bearer, and perfectly hardy.
4-5 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12.00 per 12.



A TYPICAL BUR OF SOBER PARAGON CHESTNUT—NATURAL SIZE

American Sweet. The nuts of this tree form quite an item in our commerce. This Chestnut is also a grand timber and ornamental shade tree, spreading, in midsummer, bilowy masses of creamy, fragrant catkins above its large, deep green leaves, making

Spanish. Handsome, round-headed tree, producing large crops of very large nuts that sell readily at good prices. Not so sweet as Sober or American. Beautiful for lawn, and valuable as shade trees.
4-5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 doz., \$50.00 per 100.

Filberts (Hazelnuts)

In spite of the fact that American dealers are constantly clamoring for Filberts, and that they can be grown far easier than potatoes or wheat, the cultivation of Filberts has been almost entirely neglected. They are perfectly hardy and will struggle along in spite of neglect, the little trees or bushes bearing early and abundantly. They respond quickly to intelligent care, and the nuts, as all know, are delicious.

Planting should be at a distance of ten to twelve feet, and moderately rich soil is required. Pruning is of special importance if grown in tree form, although they bear abundantly, if permitted, in the natural form, which is that of a many stemmed bush. The nuts should not be gathered until ripe, the condition indicated by the browning of the edges of the husk.

| Prices: | Each | Per Doz. | Per 100 |
|------------|------|----------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft. | .50 | \$5.00 | \$35.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .75 | 7.50 | 50.00 |

Grandis (English). Nut large, short, slightly compressed; of good quality when fresh, with a thick and hard shell in a short husk, much frizzled and hairy. One of the best varieties; considered the true Barcelona nut of commerce.

Hazelnut (American Filbert). Bears excellent nuts and in great quantities; also very ornamental.

Kentish Cob. (English). Nut large, oblong, somewhat compressed, kernel plump and of rich flavor; an excellent keeper. Husk quite smooth, longer than nut and but slightly cut in margin. Tree productive. Considered the best variety grown in England, where it has been known since 1812.

Lambert. (English). A large meaty nut of excellent flavor. Husk smooth and longer than nut. One of the best.

Purple-leaved (Avellana Atro-purpurea). Nut large, thin-shelled, delicious quality; one of the best. The leaves and husk are of a deep purple color, which is retained till frost. Very ornamental. See cut, page 4.

See page 29 for *Corylus* (Hazel) used as an ornamental shrub.

The Hickories

Notwithstanding the high esteem in which the Hickory nut has been held since the settlement of America; in consequence of the difficulty with which it is propagated by budding or grafting, it has not been found sufficiently promising from an economic standpoint to

justify extensive planting. As the Hickories are slow growing at best, they should not be planted on other than fertile soil. Of the two varieties, Shagbark and Shellbark, the latter requires richer cultivation than the other. Deep, well-drained, fertile loams, either of sandy or clayey nature are acceptable to both varieties.



HICORIA-CARYA ALBA HICKORY, SHAGBARK

Owing to the fact that they form only a tap root, and no fibrous roots, we recommend the planting of the small trees. Prices, 6 to 8 inch transplants, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 12, \$15 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per 12, \$50 per 100.

Shagbark (*H. ovata*). In flavor and quality of kernel this is generally esteemed the choicest of our native nuts, of all nuts, some experts have said. The tree is a handsome, stately shade tree, with tough, white wood of great strength and elasticity.

Shellbark (*H. lociniosa*). The shell, somewhat thicker than the Shagbark, but kernel sweet and delicious. The tree is of vigorous growth, symmetrical, with a luxuriant foliage, rendering it one of the handsomest and most useful of native trees for road-side or lawn planting.



Northern-Grown Hardy PECAN Trees

For Successful Planting in
Northern States

Interest in the growing of Pecans is no longer confined to the Southern states, but is a success far beyond the limits of what has heretofore been known as "The Pecan area." The large number of interested parties here in the North who desired to plant hardy Pecan trees adapted to the middle and Northern states, has stimulated experiments which have extended over several years and necessitated the expenditure of large sums of money. The results, however, have been eminently satisfactory, and we are at last able to offer Pecan trees that are not only hardy in the Northern states but will produce and ripen their fruit.

It has also been demonstrated that grafted trees are absolutely worthless for Northern planting; that Pecan trees for successful culture in the North must be of hardy varieties, budded on stock grown from Northern Pecans, and grown under Northern conditions.

It is a waste of time and money to plant Pecan trees, except these Northern grown varieties, in any locality where they have to contend with severe climatic conditions. Dr. Robt. T. Morris, an eminent authority, says that Pecans for northern planting should be grafted on stock from Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky.

The "Mantura" and the "Appomattox," two hardy Virginia varieties have been planted in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Indiana and other northern and western states, and proved hardy there, notwithstanding temperatures far below zero without any injury. The "Indiana" and "Busseron," natives of the state of Indiana, and "Hinton" and "Major," natives of Kentucky, are so hardy that, properly grown, they may be planted in northern states with the same assurance of successful fruiting as apple trees.

Hardy stocks on which these trees are grown, are produced by planting nuts from far northern states and growing the seedlings under northern conditions. The seedlings are budded when two or three years old. Trees from these northern nuts never "winter kill" even with low temperatures and variable weather conditions in the spring, as has been demonstrated with 20,000 seedlings from Indiana nuts planted in four different years and grown under northern conditions. Not one was ever found to "winter kill."

The section in which these trees are grown affords severe climatic tests. The temperature in winter frequently goes below zero, while the temperature in spring is varied with sudden changes from warm to freezing.

The production of pecan trees suitable for northern states is certainly a remarkable achievement, and those who apply skill and energy intelligently will find splendid opportunities for rich profit and much pleasure.

VARIETIES.

Appomattox. The original tree of the Appomattox pecan is at Petersburg, Virginia, having grown in what was once the yard of a splendid residence. The tree has been bearing for twenty years. The nut is medium sized, with thin shell, the kernel is plump and the flavor excellent. The flavor of the Appomattox has been compared by a southern expert with that of the San Saba pecan, the choice Texas variety, which is

considered the standard of quality among pecans.

Indiana. A hardy variety originating in Knox county, Indiana. The original tree, which is fifty or sixty feet high and about five feet in circumference, bears annual crops of choice nuts. The nuts are medium in size, with a full, plump, light-colored kernel which is fine grained, sweet, nutty and of good quality.

GLENWOOD NURSERY

Mantura. The original tree of the Mantura pecan stands in Surry county, Virginia, and is one of four trees planted from nuts from a tree at Surry Courthouse. The tree from which these nuts were taken measures about of good sized nuts. The Mantura tree is a large, symmetrical specimen, with wide spreading branches. It is about eighty feet twelve feet around the body and bears crops

seeds over a wide range. Nut is large and very attractive. Flavor and quality are good.

Schley. A variety unsurpassed in quality. Nuts large, shell thin and brittle, texture firm; flavor rich, sweet, nutty; quality best. Original tree is growing at Scranton, Mississippi.

Van Deman. A Louisiana variety. The original tree stands in St. James Parish. The nut is large to very large; kernel fine-grained



STUART



INDIANA



MANTURA



APPOMATTOX



MONEYMAKER

high and measures about eleven feet around the trunk. The nut is large, shell very thin, kernel dark straw-colored, with a sweet, nutty flavor. The Mantura is described in the Yearbook of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture for 1907, page 319.

Moneymaker. This variety originated at Mound, Louisiana. The tree is precocious, prolific and hardy. It transplants well and makes vigorous growth in northern sections. The nut is medium sized and the kernel is of fine flavor and quality. The Moneymaker has proved hardy as far north as Illinois.

Stuart. This is a Mississippi variety, the original tree growing in a garden at Pascagoula, Miss. The Stuart succeeds over a wide range of territory. The nut is large to very large with a kernel of a rich, sweet flavor. It is considered one of the best standard varieties for commercial growing.

PRICES.

| | Each | Per Doz. | Per 100 |
|----------------------|--------|----------|----------|
| 2-3 ft. Budded... | \$2.00 | \$18.00 | \$140.00 |
| 3-4 " " | 2.50 | 20.00 | 150.00 |
| 5-6 " " | 3.00 | 30.00 | |
| 6 trees at doz. rate | | | |
| 50 " " 100 " | | | |

NOTE: The production of the hardy, acclimated trees is attended with more expense than that of the southern grown tree, and necessarily so.

CHOICE SOUTHERN VARIETIES.

Although the following are famous commercial varieties in the South, the Md. Agricultural Experiment Station says, they are hardy for Maryland, and we believe are safe to plant in localities of same climate.

Each Per Doz. Per 100

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| 2-3 ft. Grafted... | \$1.50 | \$15.00 | \$110.00 |
|--------------------|--------|---------|----------|

Frotscher. Another Louisiana variety. It suc-

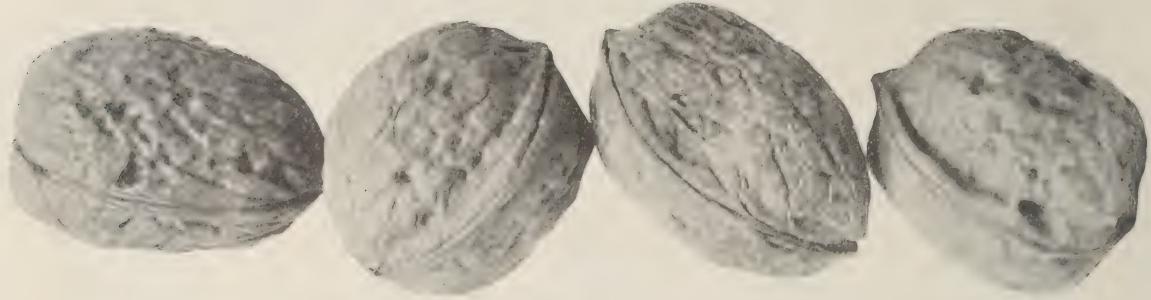
and compact; flavor sweet and delicate; heavy bearer.

Other Varieties: Pabst, Curtis, Alley, San Saba, Texas.



BEAUTIFUL AS A SHADE TREE.

"This illustration shows a pecan tree at Petersburg, Virginia, grown from a small tree, a "mere switch," transplanted five years ago, and represents the average size of ten pecan trees transplanted on this lawn at the same time. The tree is thirty feet high with spread of branches proportionate. If there was no fruit to be had from the pecan tree, its beautiful, dark green foliage, its hardiness, and its long life alone would commend it for planting throughout the country wherever large, symmetrical trees are desired for shade or ornament."



POMEROY

PERSIAN DWARF

MAYETTE

RUSH

English Walnuts

THERE is no question in our minds but what there is a great future in the cultivation of English Walnuts in the Eastern and Northern States, as well as in California and the South. They are grown successfully here in Monroe County, New York, and there are several large and productive orchards between Rochester and Buffalo. While it is not iron-clad in point of hardiness, we have seen peach trees planted alongside of "Pomeroy" and "Mayette," killed by frost and the Walnuts escape. It is generally considered now, that the acclimated trees will succeed wherever peaches thrive.

The demand for the nuts is enormous and constantly increasing. It is a fact not generally known that more dollars worth of English Walnuts are shipped from California each year than of oranges.

The trees should be grafted on our native Black Walnut and grown under northern conditions. By this method we secure trees that are more vigorous, and which adapt themselves to a wide range of soil and climate. They ripen their wood earlier in the fall; are able to stand very low temperatures without injury and they may be depended upon to be hardy, prolific and adapted for planting in cold climates. We are also convinced that, to avoid disappointment medium sized trees should be planted. Acclimated trees cost more but they eliminate failure, and may be depended upon to be hardy, prolific and adapted for planting in cold climates.

Transplanting may be done with equal success in spring or fall. In planting, the tap root should be severely pruned so as to promote the growth of numerous fibrous roots as well as laterals. The trees should be mulched liberally with coarse stable manure as soon as planted and for the first two or three years the ground should be cultivated or hoed.

Mayette. (English). A standard variety well tried, the Grenoble nut of commerce. A dessert nut of the highest quality and brings the highest price in the market. Fuller, in his description of it says: "It is very large, with a light-colored shell of moderate thickness, kernel plump, readily extracted whole; sweet and rich nutty flavor." 2 to 3 ft., 75c. each; \$8.00 per doz.; \$60.00 per 100.

Persian Dwarf Prolific. (English). (*Praepar-turiens*). A dwarf variety of the English Walnut that begins to bear when quite young, and yields heavily of nuts of same quality as parent. 75c. each; \$7.50 per doz.; \$50.00 per 100.

Pomeroy. (English). An acclimated, rugged variety, perfectly safe to plant throughout the North, wherever the Peach tree is grown. Originated 30 miles west of Rochester; the hardiest of them all. A fine, lofty-growing tree with handsome, spreading head; produces large crops of thin-shelled, delicious nuts which are always in demand at good prices. An exceedingly handsome tree for the lawn. Two-year splendidly rooted, \$1.50 each; \$12.00 per doz.; \$100.00 per 100.

Rush. (English). Originated in Pennsylvania; a hardy and productive variety. The nuts are thin-shelled, light-colored, with a plump kernel of the most delicious nutty flavor. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each; \$10 per doz.; \$75 per 100.

Other Walnuts

American Black. The large, oily nuts are borne in heavy crops. They are much relished by all persons, old and young, and always sell at a fair price. The tree grows quite fast; its dark, rich wood is exceedingly valuable. 5 to 7 ft., 75c. each; \$7.50 per doz.; \$50.00 per 100.

Juglan's Cordiformis, Heart Shaped Japanese Walnut. A choice variety, grows with great vigor, forming a handsome head without pruning, and has withstood a temperature of 20 degrees below zero without injury. The shell is but little thicker than that of the English Walnuts. The meats come out whole, and are of excellent quality. The trees begin to bear when two or three years old and should be planted extensively.

| | Each | Per Doz. |
|--------------|--------|----------|
| 3-4 ft. | \$.75 | \$7.00 |
| 4-5 ft. | 1.00 | 9.00 |



GROUP OF DECIDUOUS TREES—VERY EFFECTIVE PLANTING

Ornamental Department

W



WHILE most people appreciate well-arranged and well-kept grounds, large or small, many fail to realize that they can have equally fine grounds. They have tried a few shrubs or roses, perhaps, growing in thick turf, with no attention given to pruning or cultivating. Under such circumstances good results cannot be expected.

Aside from the pleasure of having fine trees, shrubs, vines and flowers in the grounds surrounding a home, few realize how much these add to the commercial value of a place. A purchaser having to decide between a house with bare, unkempt grounds, and one surrounded by fine ornamentals, invariably chooses the latter at a marked advance in price because he sees that he will at once enjoy what it would otherwise take some years to secure. Sagacious men are led by a knowledge of these facts to plant fine trees and shrubs about vacant lots they are intending to put on the market. Lots thus planted readily secure purchasers at good prices, when bare grounds go begging.

DECIDUOUS TREES

Special Prices on Larger Quantities.

Acer : Maple

Acer Campestre (English or Cork-bark Maple). A slow-growing, compact tree, with corky bark and handsome foliage. Forms a round head; very hardy and ornamental. 4-6 ft., \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per doz.

A. Negundo (Ash-leaved Maple). A fine, rapid-growing variety with handsome light green pinnated foliage and spreading head. Very hardy. 8-10 ft., \$.75 each, \$7.50 per doz.

A. Schwedleri (Purple-leaved Norway). A beautiful variety, with the young shoots and green leaves of a bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish green in the older leaves. One of the most valuable trees of recent introduction. 6-8 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15.00 per doz.

A. Wierii laciniatum (Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple). A Silver Maple with remarkable and beautiful dissected foliage. Of rapid growth; shoots slender and drooping, giving a very graceful appearance. While it makes a large tree if undisturbed, it will bear any amount of pruning and may be easily adapted to small lawns. 8-10 ft., \$1.50 each; \$15 per doz.

A. saccharinum (Sugar or Rock). The well-known native variety. Valuable both for the production of sugar and as an ornament in lining streets and avenues. A stately form and fine, rich foliage render it justly popular as a shade tree. 8-10 ft., \$1.50 ea., \$15 per doz.

A. dasycarpum (Silver-leaved). One of the most ornamental of the species; the under surface of the leaves a soft white. It is exceedingly rapid in its growth, often making shoots 6 feet long in a season. Valuable as a street tree. 8-10 ft., \$1 each, \$8 per doz.

A. platanoides (Norway Maple). A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green, shining foliage and its vigorous growth render it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns. 8-10 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 doz.; 10-12 ft., \$2 each, \$20 doz.

A. Pseudo-platanus purpurascens (Purple-leaved Sycamore). Strong, rapid grower; foliage deep green on the upper surface and purplish red underneath. Produces fine effect with other trees. 8-10 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 doz.

A. Rubrum (Scarlet, Red-bud or Red Swamp); A beautiful native tree, with rounded head and of medium size. Its deep red blossoms appear before the foliage which in autumn changes to a bright scarlet. 4-5 ft., \$1 each \$10 doz.

Japanese Maples.

These grow slowly into dwarf, bushy, little trees with singular grace and beauty. The leaves are so delicately cut and beautifully colored that they are often grown for house decorations in jardinières, but being hardy and thrifty their greatest value is for outdoor beds or masses. Being among the most striking and showy of all the small trees, are particularly adapted for fine grounds. They grow best in partly shaded situations and in well-drained and rich soil.

ACER atropurpureum (Blood-leaved Japan). Of dwarf habit and rounded form; foliage five-lobed and serrated; reddish crimson in June. A charming variety and one of the best of the Japanese Maples. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50 each.

A. dissectum atropurpureum (Cut-leaved Purple). One of the most striking and handsome varieties of the Japan Maples. Form dwarf and weeping; the leaves are of a beautiful rose color when young, and change to a deep and constant purple as they become older. They are also deeply and delicately cut, giving them an elegant fern-like appearance. 2-3 ft., \$3.00 each.

A. polymorphum. Growth slow and shrubby; foliage small, five-lobed and of a bright cheerful green in spring and summer, changing to a lovely dark crimson in autumn; perfectly hardy and one of the most beautiful and valuable of small sized trees. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

A. p. aureum (Golden Japan Maple). Very similar to the other varieties in habit, with deeply cut but yellow foliage. 2-3 ft., \$2 each.

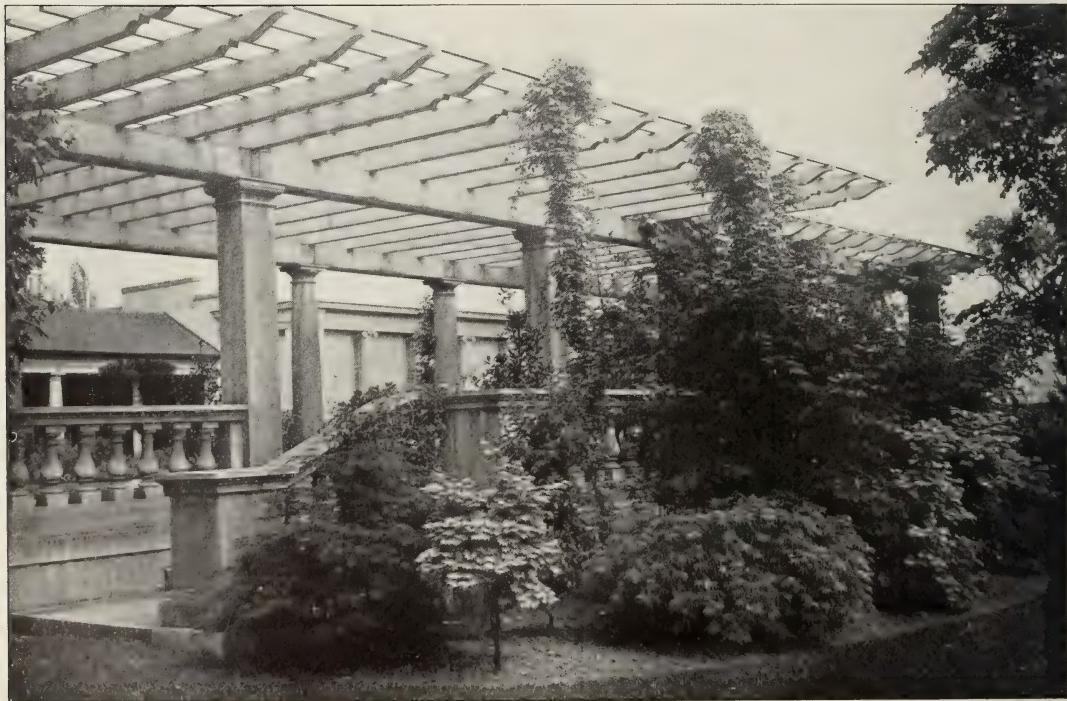
AESCULUS Hippocastanum. (White-Flowering Horse Chestnut). A very beautiful, well-known tree, with round, dense head, dark-green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring. 6-8 ft., \$1 each, \$10 doz.

AE. rubicunda (Red-flowering). Not so rapid or fine a grower as the white; foliage of a deep green and blooms later, with showy red flowers. 4-5 ft., \$2.00 each.

AE. alba flore pleno (Double white-flowering). The best of them all. The absence of fruit makes it a clean tree for the lawn. The flowers are double and larger than the common variety. 6-8 ft., \$2.00 each.

AILANTHUS Glandulosa (Tree of Heaven). Of tropical appearance, with beautiful, feathery foliage, free from insects and diseases. A rapid grower. 8-10 ft., \$1.25 each.

AMELANCHIER Botryapium. (Common Dwarf Juneberry or Shad-bush). A native tree, producing a profusion of white flowers in April, followed by a small purple fruit which ripens in June. 3-4 ft., 50c. each, \$5.00 per doz., \$25.00 per 100.



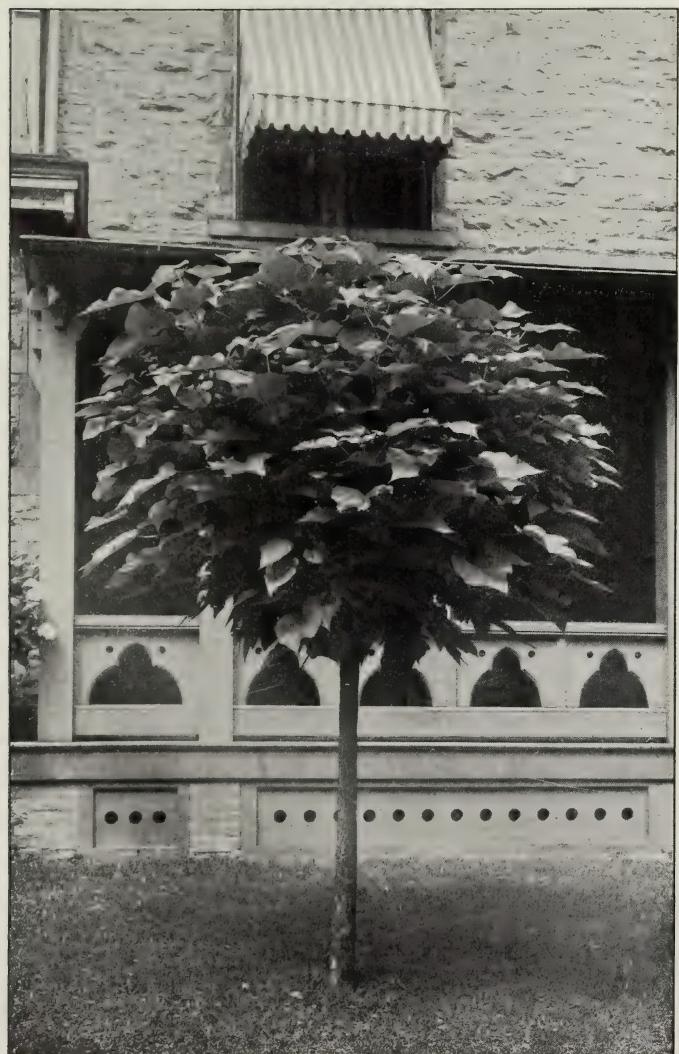
AN EFFECTIVE GROUPING OF JAPANESE MAPLES

Betula : Birches

These are trees with the bark usually separating into fine papery plates. They are very ornamental and are especially valuable for their hardiness, thriving in the coldest climates. The foliage is entirely free from insects and turns to a bright orange and yellow in the fall. Their picturesque trunks and slender pendulous branches make them conspicuous features. The Birch prefers a moist, sandy and loamy soil.

BETULA alba (European White Birch). A handsome tree of moderate size, with silvery white bark and slender drooping branches. 7-8 ft., \$1.00 each, 9.00 doz.

B. a. pendula Youngi (Young's Weeping



CATALPA BUNGEI

Birch). Grafted on stems, 5 to 6 feet high. The fine thread-like shoots droop to the ground, forming a novel and picturesque tree for the lawn. Requires but very little space. 4-5 ft., 2.00 each.

B. alba pendula laciniata (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch). This tree is indeed a picture of delicacy and grace. It presents a combination of attractive characteristics of which no other variety can boast. Makes a large tree. 8-10 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15.00 doz.

B. lenta (Sweet or Cherry Birch). A native tree with high colored, aromatic twigs; a rapid grower. 6-8 ft., \$1.00.

B. papyrifera (Paper or Canoe Birch). Another native of America, with large, handsome leaves, clear white bark. Very ornamental and transplanted easily. 8-10 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15.00 doz.

The Catalpas

These trees are highly ornamental, with large, bright green and almost tropical-looking foliage and beautiful white or yellowish flowers in large panicles. They are rapid growers and thrive under almost any conditions. The grafted trees always form symmetrical heads and are very desirable for lawn, park or cemetery planting. The wood of the Speciosa is grown extensively for fence posts, and railway ties. They like a somewhat moist soil and are hardy as far north as New England.

CATALPA bignonioides (Indian Bean). A showy, rapid-growing, irregular tree, with large, heart-shaped leaves and pyramidal clusters, a foot long, of white and purple, fragrant flowers; blooms during July. 6-8 ft., \$1.

C. Bungei (Umbrella Catalpa). Grafted on stems 6 to 8 feet high, it makes an umbrella shaped top without pruning. Perfectly hardy, and flourishes in almost all

soils and climates. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green; always making a symmetrical head. One of the most unique trees; desirable for lawn, park and cemetery planting. 6-8 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15.00 doz.

Catalpas (Continued)

C. speciosa (Hardy Western Catalpa). A variety originating in the West; more upright and symmetrical in growth than the common Catalpa (*Syringaefolia*), and blossoms two or three weeks earlier. Very valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability. A very ornamental and valuable tree. 8-10 ft., \$1 ea., \$9 doz.; 6-8 ft., 75c. ea., \$6 doz., \$30 per 100.

CELTIS occidentalis (Nettle Tree, Hackberry). A somewhat rare native tree with slender branches and rough, thick bark. 4-6 ft., \$1.00 each, \$8.00 doz.

CERCIS Canadensis (Red Bud, or American Judas). A small-growing tree, covered with delicate pink flowers before the leaves appear. Blooms in spring and is very ornamental. 5-6 ft., \$1.00 each.

C. Chinensis (Japan Judas). A great improvement on the well-known American Judas Tree. About the first of May is covered with deep rose-colored flowers, a dozen or more in a bunch on the bare stem before the leaves appear. It has the trick of flowering from branches many years old, as well as from the new ones. 6-8 ft., \$1.50.

CERASUS (Cherry). See *Prunus*, page 17.

CHIONANTHUS Virginica (White Fringe). Has handsome, large foliage and racemes of delicate white flowers that hang like finely cut shreds or fringes of white paper. Blossoms in May or June. 50c. each, \$5.00 doz.

Note: For Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree, see *Rhus*, page 18.

CORNUS florida (White Dogwood). A native, growing 15 to 20 feet high, blooms lavishly in Spring before leaves appear; flowers white and very large. Its glossy green foliage turns to a deep red in Autumn. Certainly one of the handsomest and most desirable of our smaller trees. Should be planted extensively. 3-4 ft., 50c. each, \$5.00 doz.

C. florida rubra (Red-flowering Dogwood). Considered a great acquisition. Produces bright, red flowers; blooms when young; rare. \$1.50.

CYTISUS laburnum (Golden Chain). Bears long, pendent racemes of yellow flowers in June; showy and beautiful. Should be in every lawn. 4-6 ft., \$1.00 each.

Fagus: Beech

These are tall growing, hardy trees of noble appearance, with smooth, light gray bark and dark green foliage which is unusually free from insects or fungi. They are among the most desirable trees and are attractive at all seasons of the year, especially in Spring. The foliage of the American varieties turns a clear yellow in the Fall, while that of the European becomes a reddish brown, remaining throughout the winter. The Beech prefers a somewhat dry situation and grows best in a sandy loam and limestone soil.

FAGUS ferruginea (American Beech). One of our finest native trees, beautiful anywhere. A large tree and should be on every lawn. Rich, shiny foliage, a symmetrical grower. 5-7 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12.00 doz.

Fagus Sylvatica (European Beech). A beautiful tree, growing to a height of 60 to 75 feet. 5-6 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12.00 doz.

F. s. purpurea (Purple or Copper Beech). Discovered in a German forest. An elegant, vigorous tree, growing 40 to 50 feet high. Foliage deep purple, changing to crimson. Very ornamental. Like all varieties of the Beech, this is difficult to transplant, hence small trees, 3 feet high, are preferable. 3-4 ft., \$1.50.

F. s. p. Riversi (River's Purple Beech). Differs from the ordinary Purple-leaved Beech by its compact, symmetrical habit of growth, and crimson foliage early in the Spring, changing to a dark purple in summer. The finest of all purple-leaved trees. Grafted 3-4 ft., \$1.50.

F. s. pendula (Weeping Beech). Of wonderful grace and beauty when covered with its rich, luxuriant foliage, but quite ungainly in appearance when divested of its leaves. Vigorous; grows to a height of 30 feet. 4-5 ft., \$3.00 each.

Fraxinus : Ash

Hardy ornamental trees, valuable for street and park planting. Tall growing rather pyramidal, with light green foliage, which turns yellow or dark purple in autumn. Are not easily injured and they will thrive in most soils.



PURPLE LEAF BEECH (FAGUS-SYLVATICA PURPUREA)
RIVERSI.



MOUNTAIN ASH,
SHOWING CLUSTERS OF SCARLET
BERRIES.
(SORBUS)
(See Page 19)

Fraxinus (Continued)

Fraxinus Americana (White Ash). A native tree of large size, rapid growth and easy cultivation; leaves pinnate, pale green and handsome, changing in autumn to a mulberry tint. A very desirable tree, either for the avenue or lawn. 6-8 ft., \$1.00.

F. excelsior pendula (Weeping Ash). A common well-known sort. One of the most desirable lawn and arbor trees, covering a large space and growing rapidly. 2-year heads, \$2.00 each.

JUGLANS nigra (Black Walnut). See page 10.

KOELREUTERIA paniculata. A small tree, with foliage resembling that of the sumach. Purplish red on the new shoots, and producing large panicles of showy flowers in July. Foliage brilliant in autumn. 4-5 ft., 75c. each.

GINKGO biloba (Salisburia). (Maidenhair Tree). One of the most beautiful of lawn trees. Of medium size, rapid growth, and rich, glossy fern-like foliage. Of elegant habit it lacks density—hence it is not strictly speaking a shade tree. 6-8 ft., \$1.25 each.

HELEOSIA diptera (Silver Bell, Snowdrop Tree). A hardy, small-sized tree, completely covered in May with a snowy mantle of white flowers before the foliage appears. Conspicuous and beautiful; should be planted about the home. 50c. each; \$5.00 doz.

H. teraptera (Silver Bell). The native variety, found in the woods; is easily transplanted, and is adapted to shrubberies and lawns. 50c. each, \$5.00 doz.

LARIX (Larch). Deciduous conifers, admired for their soft, feathery pine-like foliage which appears early in spring, and in autumn changes to yellow. They are rapid growers and it is best to use small or medium-sized trees. 75c. each; \$6.00 doz.

L. Americana (American Larch, Tamarack). 50c. each, \$5.00 doz.

L. decidua (European Larch). An excellent rapid-growing pyramidal tree; also valuable for timber. Small branches drooping gracefully. 4-6 ft., \$1.00 each.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua (Sweet Gum). A stately tree, with dark green, star-like leaves and cork bark. Its form is broad and pyramidal, and adapted for streets and avenues; its leaves in the spring emit a refreshing fragrance, and assume in autumn rich tints of yellow and red. 6-8 ft., \$1.50.

LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera (Tulip Tree). A magnificent native tree with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves and beautiful tulip-like flowers. Allied to the magnolias, and, like them, difficult to transplant unless of small size. Desirable for park, lawn and avenue planting. 6-8 ft., \$1.25 each.

The Magnolias

There are no trees more striking than these. The size and richness of the foliage and bountiful yield of fragrant flowers give them first place among hardy ornamental trees. In early spring, at which time they bloom, their beauty is beyond description. They not only light up the entire landscape but fill the air with the richest perfume. Being somewhat difficult to transplant, small trees, three to four feet high, are preferable.



MAGNOLIA FLOWERS

MAGNOLIA obovata. (Purple Magnolia). Small growing tree. Flowers purple and pink. \$2.00 each.

M. Soulangiana. One of the hardiest, best and most satisfactory species, forming a large bushy tree, 20 feet high by 20 feet in diameter. A well-grown plant in full bloom from top of its tallest twig to the lower branches which sweep the ground, with tens of thousands of large, delightfully fragrant flowers, rosy pink in bud but pure white when fully expanded, forms a gigantic bouquet which no other tree can surpass for showiness. \$2.50.

M. S. Lennaei. Recently introduced. Foliage large; flowers purplish crimson or magenta, and, although not a handsome grower, a superb variety. \$3.00.

M. S. speciosa. (Showy-flowering Magnolia). A good grower; tree generally round-headed and of fine form; flowers are a little smaller, and of a lighter color than those of Soulangiana, and produced in wonderful profusion. This is one of the best varieties. \$2.00.

Magnolia acuminata (Cucumber Tree). A beautiful pyramidal-growing native species, growing to the height of 60 or 70 feet, with large glossy leaves; flowers yellow, tinted white bluish purple. \$1.00.

M. tripetala (Umbrella Tree). Of medium size with immense leaves, and white flowers nearly 6 inches across. Flowers in June. Entirely hardy and vigorous. \$1.50.

MORUS alba Tatarica (Russian Mulberry). A hardy, rapid-growing tree; foliage abundant. Fruit of no value, but birds love it. 50 cts.

M. Downingii (Downing Everbearing Mulberry). The beauty of this as a lawn or street tree is quite enough to commend it; but in addition it yields an abundant supply of its large refreshing berries for about three months. 50 cts.

M. a. pendula (Teas' Weeping Mulberry). One of the finest, most graceful and satisfactory weeping trees, forming an umbrella-shaped head, with slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. It has beautiful, glossy foliage, handsomely cut or divided into lobes. It is perfectly hardy. \$1.50.

NYASSA multiflora (Tupelo, or Sour Gum). Of medium size, and a moderate grower; leaves small, shiny, green, turning to bright crimson in autumn. \$1.00.

OXYDENDRUM arboreum (Sorrel Tree). Syn., Andromeda arborea. A beautiful, medium-sized flowering tree, with small white flowers, borne in great profusion. Its foliage assumes the brightest shades of scarlet and crimson in autumn. 4-5 ft., \$2.50.

PLATANUS orientalis (Oriental Plane, Eastern Buttonwood). This tree is fast becoming popular for street planting. It is a rapid, upright, clean grower and long lived; beautiful dense foliage; is not affected by the air of cities not by insects. 6-8 ft., \$1.25, \$12 doz.

Populus: The Poplars or Aspens

Easiest of all the trees to grow and the cheapest. Much used for temporary effect. Their rapid growth gives shade long before most trees get fairly started. The Lombardy is the most striking. All of them will thrive under the most unfavorable conditions.

POPULUS alba (Silver-leaf Poplar). A tree of rapid growth and spreading habit; leaves large lobed, dark, rich green above, and white as snow beneath; succeeds anywhere. 6-8 ft., 75c. each.

P. a. Bolleana. An upright, compact grower, similar to Lombardy; leaves glossy green above and silvery beneath. Best of the Poplars. 8-10 ft., \$1.00.

P. balsamifera (Balsam Poplar, Balm of Gilead). In habit more spreading than Carolina. Both of these varieties are valuable where shade is wanted as soon as possible, as they are of most rapid growth. 8-10 ft., \$1.50.

P. nigra Italica (Lombardy Poplar). Well-known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form. Very desirable in large grounds and along roads to break the average height and forms of other trees. 8-10 ft., 50c. each, \$5.00 per 12, \$30.00 per 100.

P. deltoides Carolinensis (Carolina Poplar). A very rapid grower, of erect habit, for this reason planted extensively. 8-10 ft., 50c. each, \$4.00 per doz., \$25.00 per 100.

Prunus : Flowering Plum, Cherry, Peach and Almond

There are more than fifty varieties of these pink or white flowered shrubs and small growing trees. Some of them have foliage of var-



"Tall oaks from little acorns grow."

ious colors and all of them are desirable for massing or specimen planting.

PRUNUS Avium plena (Double-flowering Cherry). A tree of medium growth, producing clusters of flowers in May so profusely as to completely hide the branches from view. \$1.00.

P. cereasifera atropurpurea (Pissard's Purple-leaved Plum). Syn., P. Pissardi. Small but exceedingly ornamental tree of compact habit. The young trees are crimson, changing to dark purple, and retaining this hue throughout the season better than most other purple-foliaged plants. 50 cts.

P. Japonica (Double-flowering Almond). Syn., Amygdalis communis and A. pumila. A low bush, one of the most beautiful early summer-bloomers, with very double little rosettes. One variety is a delicate pink, another pure white. 25 cts.

P. Padus (European Bird Cherry). Syn., Cerasus Padus. A particularly neat and symmetrical tree, with clean bright, green foliage. Its gracefully drooping spikes of white flowers are borne in great profusion. 6-8 ft., \$1.

P. Pendula (Japanese Weeping Rose-flowered Cherry). A rare tree of irregular form with crooked drooping branches. One of the handsomest early-flowering weeping trees, bearing small pink flowers in great profusion. \$2.00.

P. persica plena (Double-flowering Peach). Syn., Persica vulgaris plena. A Peach tree in full bloom, with large double flowers, is a charming sight, unequaled by anything else which blossoms at the same time. 75 cts.

P. triloba (Flowering Plum). A beautiful shrub with slender branches densely clothed with elegant double rosy flowers in early summer. Resembles the Flowering Almond. 50c.

PTELEA trifoliata (Hop Tree). A low shrubby tree, that bears clusters of fruit resembling hops; interesting. 50 cts.

P. t. aurea (Golden Hop Tree). In sunny exposure the glossy leaves are lemon-yellow, retaining their bright color all summer.. Useful for producing contrast and color-effect in large shrubberies. 75 cts.

PYRUS Ioensis plena (Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab) A sturdy grower, hardy and of medium size. Flowers are double and resemble delicate pink roses, and are very fragrant. When in bloom looks like a mammoth rose bush. Blooms young. 75cts.

P. floribunda Parkmani (Parkman's Japan Crab). In spring when covered with small carmine buds dangling on slender stems, changing to a delicate pink when flowers are open, it forms a lawn specimen of rare beauty. 75 cts.

Quercus: Oaks

Nearly all of the oaks are stately trees of majestic habit, with wide spreading branches, often covering a diameter of more than a hundred feet. The foliage is always beautiful, showing handsome pink and crimson coloring when unfolding; turning to brilliant shades in autumn. Their hardness, strength and solidity have made the expression "As hardy as an Oak" a very common one. They are among the most valuable for park and street planting.

QUERCUS alba (White Oak). Large size and spreading branches; leaves lobed, pale green above and glaucous beneath. 6-8 ft., \$2 each.



PIN OAK, QUERCUS PALUSTRIS. (See Page 18)



WEEPING WILLOWS, *SALIX BABYLONICA*. WILLOW POND, EAST AVENUE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Q. cerris (Turkey Oak). A rapid, symmetrical grower; finely lobed and deeply cut foliage; leaves change to brown in fall; a fine lawn tree. \$1.50.

Q. coccinea (Scarlet Oak). A rapid pyramidal grower; foliage changing to bright scarlet in fall. \$1.00.

Q. macrocarpa (Mossy-Cup, Bur Oak). Spreading form, deeply-lobed foliage, cup bearing, acorn fringed and bur-like, bark corky. One of the noblest of the family. 6-8 ft., \$1.50.

Q. palustris (Pin Oak). The Pin Oak is undoubtedly the most valuable variety for all practical purposes. The foliage is dense, finely divided, of a beautiful shining green that colors to sparkling red and yellow in fall. The tree is easily transplanted, and grows well on wet or dry ground; is, in fact, the quickest growing of all the Oaks. As an avenue and street tree it is unequalled, and is one of the best for park planting. 4-6 ft., \$1 each, \$10 doz.; 8-10 ft., \$2 each; \$18 doz.

Q. rubra (Red Oak). Large size and rapid growth; purplish-red foliage in fall. \$1.50.

RHAMNUS Caroliniana (Southern Buckthorn). A thornless shrub, with greenish flowers and black berries in fall. 50 cts.

RHUS Cotinus (Purple Fringe, Smoke Tree). A small tree or shrub very much admired on account of its peculiar fringe, or hair-like flowers, covering the whole surface of the bush in mid-summer. It grows 12 to 15 feet high and should be allowed plenty of room to spread. 50 cts.

R. glabra (Sumac). Excellent foliage, topped in fall with prominent crimson beads of seed. Fine Autumn coloring. 50c.

Salix : The Willows

The Willow plays a prominent part in the temperate regions of the United States. Easy to transplant, strong, rapid growers, make them very desirable for many situations. The above illustration shows a very happy and effective use of the Willow Babylonica. They never require any particular attention and succeed well in rather dry soils. They are also desirable for planting along streams, to prevent banks from washing. The bright yellow catkins in spring are attractive, while the red and yellow branches of some varieties are very handsome in winter.

SALIX vitellina aurea (Golden Willow). Very conspicuous on account of its yellow bark. 4-5 ft., \$1.00.

S. v. Britzensis (Crimson Willow). Red bark in winter renders it very attractive. 5-6 ft., \$1.00 each.

S. Babylonica (Weeping Willow). Our common and well-known Weeping Willow. 6-8 ft., 75c. each.

S. B. dolorosa (Wisconsin Weeping Willow). Extremely hardy and of drooping habit. 6-8 ft., 75c. each, \$7.50 doz.

S. Caprea (Goat, Pussy Willow). A medium size tree that flowers in early spring. 50cts.

S. C. pendula (Kilmarnock Weeping Willow). A distinct variety, having reddish shoots and large, glossy foliage; grafted at a proper height, about five feet from the ground, it makes a very desirable small lawn tree, having a perfect umbrella-shaped head, and with the branches drooping gracefully to the ground; is well suited for planting in cemetery lots or other small enclosures. 75 cts.

S. pentandra (Laurel-leaved Willow). A fine tree, with large, shiny leaves; valuable for seashore planting. 6-8 ft., \$1.00.

S. rosmarinifolia, or petiolaris (Rosemary-leaved). Branches feathery, with small silvery foliage; makes a striking pretty, small-sized tree when grafted standard high. It should always find a place in every yard, and will produce a pleasing effect. \$1.50.

Sorbus : The Mountain Ash

SORBUS (*Pyrus*) *pendula* (Weeping Mountain Ash). A rapid grower of pronounced pendulous and trailing habit; a desirable lawn tree. \$1.50 each; \$15.00 per doz.

Var. quercifolia (Oak-leaved Mountain Ash). A very distinct and desirable tree, with compact, pyramidal head and dark-lobed leaves, downy underneath; producing the same flowers and berries as European. Very hardy and desirable for planting on lawns or in dooryards. See cut, page 15. 5-6 ft., \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.

STYRAX Japonica (Japanese Silver Bell). Low-growing shrub, or dwarf tree; small, dogwood-like leaves and smooth bark; branches horizontal, and very picturesque in appearance. Flowers small, white and bell-shaped, hanging along the branches. 50 cts.

Tilia : The Lindens or Basswoods

Rapid growers, making themselves at home in almost any soil. They are planted extensively for ornamental purposes. They bloom abundantly, the flower being rich in nectar. No other tree or plant excels it for the production of honey.

TILIA Americana (American Linden, Basswood). A rapid-growing, open head or spreading tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. Very desirable on account of its fine luxuriant foliage. 8-10 ft., \$1.50.

T. t. pendula (Weeping Silver Linden). Large foliage; slender, drooping shoots. Very desirable. \$1.50.

T. vulgaris (European Linden). A very fine pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers; smaller in all parts than the American, and more valuable for street and lawn planting. 8-10 ft., \$1.50.

Ulmus : The Elms

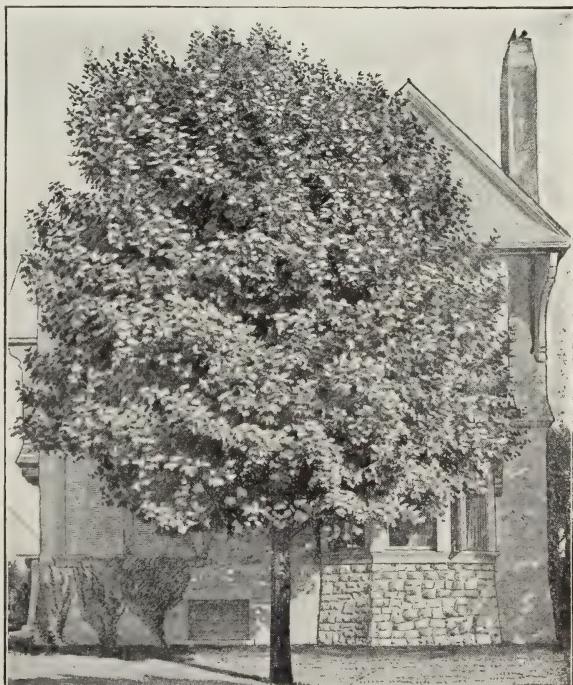
Of habit, graceful and majestic. It has no superior for street planting or for shade about dwellings. The wide spreading head high up at the top of a straight, shapely trunk, makes it a superb feature of the landscape. Long lived, they grow best in a rich and fairly moist soil.

ULMUS Americana (American White Elm). A native tree of large size, with open, spreading head, and graceful drooping branches. Very popular in nearly all sections, and valuable for street planting. Succeeds admirably even where the soil is somewhat heavy and damp. 8-10 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15.00 doz., \$85.00 per 100.

U. campestris (English Elm). An erect tree of rapid, compact growth. Leaves are smaller and more regular cut than those of the American, and bark is darker. The branches project from the tree almost at right angles, thus giving it a noble appearance. \$1.50.

U. scabra (Scotch Elm). A fine spreading tree, of rapid growth and large foliage. \$1.50.

U. s. pendula (Camperdown Weeping Elm). One of the most graceful of all weeping trees, having large, luxuriant and deep green foliage; well adapted for planting on lawns and covering arbors; very desirable; a rapid grower. \$1.50.



NORWAY MAPLE (See page 11)



CONES OF *PINUS STROBUS* (5 TO 6 IN. LONG, SEE PAGE 23)

Cone-Bearers and Hardy Evergreens



T is only by the use of evergreens that permanent beauty every day in the year can be secured about our homes. Carrying as they do their beautiful, richly colored foliage through the winter, when the deciduous trees and shrubs are leafless, the wintry aspect of our surroundings is wonderfully brightened by their generous use. Every home builder, no matter how small the grounds, needs them. As screens, they not only provide privacy but are indispensable for shelter and wind-breaks. Groups of marvellous beauty can easily be arranged by simply studying the following descriptions. Practically all the cone-bearers thrive best on loose sandy soils. While all evergreens require light and air, the Yews, Firs and Hemlocks are the most tolerant of shade. We exercise great care in preparing them for shipment. All are dug with ball of earth, securely burlapped, which insures transplanting without shock. It must be remembered that width and symmetry are important factors in determining the value of evergreens, more so than their height; hence, we recommend moderate sizes.

The sap of most evergreens, being of a resinous nature, is not active in early spring as that of deciduous trees, and, as a rule, all evergreens and coniferous trees succeed better planted later in the spring and earlier in the autumn than deciduous trees. The latter part of April or during May and the latter part of summer are the best times, in ordinary seasons. August planting is not recommended, however, unless the season be favorable.

Abies : The Firs

The Firs, also known as Balsams, are most beautiful in cultivation. Deep green foliage, lustrous above and silvery white below, combined with their healing, balsamic perfume, make them necessities rather than luxuries. They are rapid growers, requiring a moist, well drained soil. Although short lived, when compared with other varieties, they grow to large size and retain their native beauty for long periods.

ABIES Balsamea (Balsam Fir, Balm of Gilead)

A rapid, slender, pyramidal grower, with very dark foliage. Grows in cold, wet ground

as well as in better soil. Very hardy. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

A. concolor. The finest of the Rocky Mountain evergreens. Of graceful habit; broad, handsome foliage, bluish above, silvery beneath. A grand tree, very distinct and exceedingly rare as yet. 2-3 ft., \$3.00.

A. nobilis, var. *glaucia* (Noble Silver Fir). Foliage of pleasing silver blue, the young growth contrasting well with the deeper shades of the older. A magnificent tree. \$3.

A. Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Silver Fir). This majestic Fir is of symmetrical form, vigorous and quite hardy. Its foliage is massive, dark green, shining above and slightly glaucous below, rendering it a very handsome tree through out the year. 3-4 ft. \$5 each.

Abies (Continued)

A. Picea (European Silver Fir). A stately, hardy tree with rich, green foliage, silvery underneath. A faster grower than Nordmann's and less compact in habit. 2-3 ft., \$1.50.

Picea : The Spruces

This class embraces not only superb varieties for ornamental planting but some of the most useful of the Conifer family. They are planted extensively when shelter and hedges are desired. Long lived, of symmetrical habit, rapid growing, they are among the most valuable evergreens, giving intense satisfaction.

PICEA alba (White Spruce). A native tree of medium size, varying in height from 25 to 50 feet, of pyramidal form. Foliage silvery gray, and bark light colored. Very hardy and valuable. 3-4 ft., \$2.00.

P. bicolor (Alcock's Spruce). From Japan. Forms a beautiful tree of close habit. Foliage pale green, silvery underneath. 2-3 ft., \$3.00.

P. excelsa (Norway Spruce). Of large and lofty appearance. Well adapted for large enclosures and stands pruning well when used for hedges. It is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so. 1½-2 ft., 50c. each, \$4.00 per doz., \$25.00 per 100; 2-3 ft., 75c. each, \$5.00 per doz., \$30.00 per 100; 4-5 ft., \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz., \$75.00 per 100.

P. e. inverta (Weeping Norway Spruce). A pendulous variety of the Norway Spruce. The lateral branches droop gracefully. \$3.00.

P. pungens var. Kosteriana (Koster's Colorado Blue Spruce). A most beautiful variety discovered and disseminated from the Rocky Mountains. It is the nearest blue of any evergreen; very distinct in foliage and growth; fine, compact habit. In great demand throughout the eastern states, where fine specimens are established, proving it the best of all evergreen trees for the lawn. Foliage rich blue or sage color.

| Selected Specimens | Each |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1½ to 2 ft. Grafted | \$2.00 |
| 2½ to 3 ft. Grafted | 5.00 |
| 3 to 3½ ft. Grafted | 8.00 |
| 3½ to 5 ft. Grafted | \$10.00 to \$15.00 |

Picea Douglasii (Douglas Spruce or Fir). From Colorado. Large, conical form; spreading branches; horizontal; leaves light green above, glaucous below. 3-4 ft., \$3.00.

Chamaecyparis: The Retinosporas

Natives of Japan, many of which are still imported, they are perfectly hardy. The foliage is soft, feathery and lace like. A most interesting class of evergreens, many of them being of dwarf habit and particularly adapted to small places. Their loveliness of coloring and their close symmetrical habit, make them especially desirable for grouping. Planted in pots and tubs they are much used for winter decorations. In Japan, when grown in this way, it is said that they live for a century.

CHAMAECYPARIS Lawsoniana (Lawson's Cypress). A most beautiful species. Branches thickly furnished with short fern-like branchlets; foliage thick in texture, rich deep green color on the upper side, and a slightly glaucous tint underneath. \$2.50.

C. Filicoides (Fern-like Japan Cypress). Is a very dense, bright green fern like evergreen. One of the finest of the Retinosporas family. \$2.00.

C. Filifera (Thread-branched Japan Cypress). Pyramidal in form with bright green foliage. Particularly graceful on account of the ends



GROUP OF RETINOSPORAS

of its shoots drooping in long filaments. Should be included in every evergreen collection. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

C. Leptoclada (Thuja-like Japan Cypress). Very compact, of pyramidal form, closely set, spreading feathery branches. Foliage glaucous green, silvery below. A most desirable ornamental tree. \$3.00.

C. obtusa rana (Dwarf Retinospora). Smallest of the Retinospora family, forming a bushy specimen; foliage dense and short, of extremely deep rich dark green color. Very good where a dwarf tree is required. 1-1½ ft., \$1.50 each.



KOSTER'S COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE
(*Picea var. Glauca*) (See page 21)

Chamaecyparis (Continued)

C. o. n. aurea (Golden Dwarf Retinospora). Very similar to *R. obtusa nana*; foliage a rich bright yellow. Handsome and ornamental. 2-3 ft., \$2.00.

C. pisifera (Sawara Cypress). Open grower; distinguished from *R. obtusa* by the feathery appearance of its foliage. Beautiful green foliage, very feathery. \$1.50 each.

C. p. aurea (Golden Retinospora pisifera). Resembles *R. pisifera* in habit; the whole of its foliage and young growth is of a rich golden yellow. Remarkably graceful and ornamental. 4-5 ft., \$4.00.

C. plumosa (Plume Retinospora). A dense, heavily branched tree, plume-like foliage of a soft green color; responds to pruning, and is particularly useful for hedges and bedding. \$2.00.

C. p. aurea (Golden Plume Retinospora). A distinct variation from *R. plumosa*, the shoots and younger foliage being of a light golden yellow. \$3.00.

C. squarrosa. Has a soft, steel-colored foliage which is very effective. The plant stands pruning, and can be kept to any height. 2-3 ft., \$2.50.

Juniperus: The Junipers and Cedars

All are perfectly hardy except the Irish Juniper, which requires shelter. Their columnar growth, combined with a variety of colorings make them effective, both for specimens and group planting. Our native red cedar (*Juniperus Virginica*) is the largest and handsomest of them all when in cultivation, attaining a height of one hundred feet. This variety is indispensable for parks and large private estates. The Junipers thrive best in sandy and loamy, moderately moist soil, but thrive even in somewhat dry, rocky, gravelly ground. They, however, prefer open situation with plenty of sun. They are well adapted and much used for hedges and for planting shelters or wind-breaks. Also valuable for seaside planting.

JUNIPERUS communis Canadensis (Canadian Juniper). Native of China and Japan. A handsome, dense shrub with dark green foliage, and somewhat drooping branches. \$1.

J. c. aurea (Douglas' Golden Dwarf Juniper). Of mat-like growth, brilliant golden foliage; valuable for edging or grouping. 1-1½ ft., \$1.00.

J. c. Suecica (Swedish Juniper). Similar to the Irish, though not so erect, with yellowish-green foliage of somewhat lighter color than the preceding, forming a beautiful pyramidal small tree. 2-3 ft., \$2.00.

J. c. Hibernica (Irish Juniper). Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite. 2-3 ft., \$1.50.

J. Sabina (Savin Juniper). A low spreading tree, with handsome, dark green foliage; very hardy, and suitable for lawns and cemeteries; can be pruned to any desires shape and made very ornamental. 2-3 ft., \$2.00.

J. S. prostrata (Prostrate Juniper). A low spreading variety, trailing close to the ground. Foliage bright green, bronzy in winter. Fine for rock work or banks. \$1.50.

J. Virginiana (Red Cedar). A well-known American tree; varies much in habit and color of foliage, some being quite stiff, regular and conical, and others loose and irregular. It makes a fine ornamental hedge plant. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.00 doz.

J. V. pyramidalis. A very hardy, vigorous plant of dense columnar form, with silvery and light green foliage. One of the best for formal gardens. 4-5 ft., \$1.50.

Pinus : The Pines

Towering and majestic, they are a prominent feature of the landscape in almost every country on the globe. The tall, stately growing varieties are much used for parks and large country places, while the smaller or dwarf varieties are adapted to the smallest lot. All pines must be transplanted when young, because of long tap-roots. They will thrive in the poorest and roughest of soils and are invaluable for sea shore planting. Being strong, rapid growers, they quickly attain a substantial appearance, which make them invaluable for lawn and specimen planting.

PINUS Laricio Austriaca. (Austrian Pine). A robust grower with long, dark stiff needles. Does well on all soils and especially well for seashore planting. 2-3 ft., \$1.50, 4-5 ft., \$3.50.

P. Cembra (Swiss Stone Pine). Thick, regular grower, foliage resembling White Pine, and quite silvery. 2-3 ft., \$3.00.

P. excelsa (Bhotan or Himalayan Mountain Pine). Similar to White Pine, but more silvery foliage, which is long and pendulous. 2-3 ft., \$2.00.

P. montana Mughus (Mughu Pine). Of low, dense, spreading growth, with very dark foliage; very hardy. 1-1½ ft., \$1.50.



PYRAMIDAL ARBOR-VITAE (THUJA OCCIDENTALIS)
(See page 24)

P. strobus (White Pine). A native tree, valuable for timber purposes. Light, silvery foliage; used for hedges and can be clipped like a shrub. 2-3 ft., 75c. each, \$7.50 doz., \$60.00 per 100.

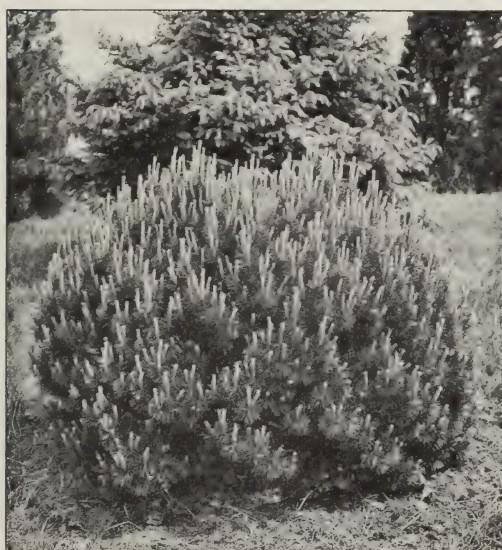
P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine). A dark, tall evergreen, with bluish foliage and rugged shoots. Hardy, and grows even on the poorest soils. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each, \$9.00 doz.

SCIADOPITYS verticillata (Umbrella Pine). From Japan One of the most beautiful and most popular evergreens. It has what evergreens rarely possess, hardiness. It is the only evergreen that will stand abuse and succeed. This, added to its great beauty, makes it very desirable. \$5.00.

TAXUS baccata (English Yew). Slow growing, with short stems and very bushy head, densely branched, thickly covered with drooping, sombre green leaves. \$1.50.

T. b. aurea (Golden Yew). One of the most valuable golden-leaved evergreens which we have. In June and July the leaves of the new growth are of a bright straw-color, rendering the plant highly effective, either by itself or in connection with other conifers. One of the hardiest of the Yews, and a most beautiful ornament on the lawn or in the shrubbery. \$3.00.

T. Canadensis (American Yew). A low, weeping, broad, spreading bush, dark green foliage and crimson berries; very hardy and valuable for surfacing beds or forming groups. \$2.00.



PINUS MUGHUS (DWARF PINE)

Thuya : Arborvitae

Many of this group are so common that they miss our appreciation. They are bright greens, dark greens, yellowish greens, all changing in winter. These characteristics, combined with their various shapes, insure beautiful effects when planted in groups or along borders. Some varieties are used extensively for hedges and may be trimmed to any height. They grow in most soils, are easily transplanted and always give satisfaction.

THUYA occidentalis (American Arborvitae). This is the finest evergreen for hedge. It is very hardy. Small plants, 12 to 18 inches high, which have been transplanted are preferable. It bears shearing better than any other variety and may be made a very beautiful and dense hedge or screen to divide grounds, or for any purpose where it is not required to resist cattle or other animals. For hedging, \$2.50 per doz.; \$18.00 per 100; 2-3 ft., \$4.00 per doz.; \$25.00 per 100. Specimens 4-5 ft., \$1.50 each.

T. o. lutea (Geo. Peabody's Golden Arborvitae). A dwarf, dense-growing, golden variety, holding its color all summer. 2-3 ft., \$2.00.

T. o. compacta (Parson's Compact Arborvitae). Forms a globe of light green foliage. 2-3 ft., \$2.00.

T. o. globosa (Globe Arborvitae). Grows in low, thick globe form. \$1.00.

T. o. Hoveyi (Hovey's Golden Arborvitae). Of dwarf habit, globular outline and golden green foliage; fine and hardy. 2-3 ft., \$2.00.

T. o. Rosedale Hybrid. A small, compact bush with variable purplish and silvery tints combined in a striking manner. New \$2.00.

T. o. pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitae). Of upright, compact habit, like Irish Juniper; foliage light green; very hardy. 2-3 ft., \$1.50.

T. o. Tom Thumb. Very dwarf and of slow growth; of compact, symmetrical habit; valuable where low-growing forms are needed; hardy. 75c.

T. o. Wareana (Siberian Arborvitae). Of low-growing, dense form, with beautiful, bluish-green foliage; very hardy; desirable for hedge. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

T. orientalis aurea nana (Golden Arborvitae). A very dwarf, compact shrub, with golden yellow foliage. One of the best. 12 to 18 in., \$1.50 ea.; 18 to 24 in., \$2.00 ea.

T. orientalis compacta (Compact Oriental Arborvitae). Low and very compact; bright green foliage. Very attractive. 2-2½ ft., \$2.00.

TSUGA Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce). A remarkably graceful and beautiful tree, with drooping branches and delicate dark foliage, like that of the Yew; distinct from all other trees; a handsome lawn tree and makes a highly ornamental hedge. 2-3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., for hedges, \$40.00 per 100.



2. Abies Balsama—Balsam Fir. 3. Picea excelsa—Norway Spruce. 1. Abies Nordmanniana—Nordmann's Fir. (Pages 20 and 21)



RHODODENDRONS. SPECIMEN PLANTING IN MASS. HIGHLAND PARK, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Evergreen: Broad-leaved Shrubs



THESE enchanting plants produce the most delightful effects in ornamental planting. Being tolerant of shade they give permanent results where deciduous shrubs would surely die. The rich green, waxy foliage illuminates the gloomy winter days most effectively. They require a moist soil and the cultural directions given for Rhododendrons and Kalmias should be faithfully carried out. All of these evergreen shrubs are shipped with ball of earth, wrapped in burlap, and can be transplanted with perfect safety, insuring bloom the first season.

Andromeda

With its dark, green leaves, attractive the year round. No other of all the broad-leaved evergreens give greater pleasure. Its flowers are borne in short, narrow spikes from buds of the Fall preceding. These hang on the stems in much the same way as do the blossoms, giving the plants the appearance of being in flower during the winter. The Andromeda enjoys a partially shady situation and a fine, rich soil; in fact, conditions similar to those required by the Rhododendrons and Kalmias.

ANDROMEDA floribunda. A handsome plant of dwarf compact habit; rich dark green foliage and snow-white flowers in great profusion in spring and should have same treatment as Rhododendrons. Each 10
1 to 1½ ft. \$2.00 \$18.00
2 to 3 ft. 2.50 17.50

A. Japonica. Bright, glossy, green foliage, with drooping racemes of waxy, white flowers appearing in abundance in early summer; requires some shade and same treatment as Rhododendrons. Each 10
1 to 1¼ ft. \$1.50 \$15.00

AZALEA AMOENA

A dwarf, bushy shrub, foliage turning to a bronze-brown in winter. Covered entirely in May with enveloping masses of rich purplish red double flowers. It is especially adapted for fringing rhododendron groups, or for bedding on a lawn. Requires protection here, but no matter how much care they need the grower will be amply rewarded for it.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 10 to 12 in. | \$.75 | \$5.00 | \$45.00 |
| 1½ to 2 ft. | 2.00 | 17.50 | 150.00 |

Azalea Hinodegiri. A magnificent hardy Japanese variety; decided improvement upon A. amoena, which it somewhat resembles in habit of growth, but is a more vigorous grower and foliage is heavier. Bright carmine flowers are produced in enormous quantities. In fact, when in full bloom, the plant is almost a solid mass of color. Remains in bloom for a long period. In the winter and fall months the foliage assumes a reddish appearance. This variety is hardy North.

| | Each | 12. |
|-------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 12 to 18 in. Imported plants. | \$2.00 | \$20.00 |
| 2 to 2½ ft. | " | 3.50 |

Buxus : Boxwood

Very popular evergreens, hardy as far north as Boston. They are grown in various shapes and sizes and are used extensively in tubs and jardinières for terraces, porches, and window boxes, as well as for winter decorations. They are effective as specimen plants for the lawn, retaining their foliage throughout the winter.

BUXUS sempervirens (Common Tree Box). This old-fashioned variety is a native of England where it has been used for centuries. Its neat, dense, waxy foliage has secured many admirers in this country. They are well adapted to small places and can be used, with splendid effect, as shrubs for the lawn. For decorative purposes, both summer and winter, they are used extensively in tubs and jardinières.

| Standards— | Each | Doz. |
|-----------------------------|--------|---------|
| 15 to 18 in. diameter | \$2.00 | \$18.00 |
| 24 to 30 in. diameter | 4.00 | 40.00 |
| 30 to 36 in. diameter | 5.00 | 50.00 |

| Pyramids— | Each | Doz. |
|-----------------|------|-------|
| 2 ft. | 1.25 | 12.00 |
| 3 ft. | 2.50 | 25.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 5.00 | 50.00 |

| Bush. These are handsome, bushy specimens adapted for hedges. | Each | Doz. |
|---|--------|---------|
| 10 to 12 in. | \$0.25 | \$ 2.50 |
| 12 to 16 in. | .35 | 3.50 |
| 16 to 20 in. | .50 | 5.00 |

B. var. suffruticosa (Dwarf Box). Used largely for edging walks and for borders, and is very effective in all formal planting.

| | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
|--------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 3-4 in. | \$1.00 | \$6.00 | \$55.00 |

Euonymus : Evergreen

Hardy shrubs, of upright growth, with dense, handsome foliage, used extensively for hedges, because it stands trimming wonderfully well. Succeeds best in light, porous soil, and with its rich, glossy leaves, is very effective. Requires same treatment as Rhododendrons.

EUONYMUS Japonica (Japanese Euonymus).

Semi-hardy evergreen, of compact habit, and thick, dark green foliage. Much used for winter decorations. Planted in pots and vases.

| Each | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
|------------------|--------|--------|------|
| 1½ to 2 ft. | \$0.75 | \$5.00 | |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1.00 | 8.00 | |

E. var. argentea (Silvery Euonymus). A strong grower, producing leaves marked with bands of white.

| Each | 12 | 100 |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| 2-3 ft. | \$1.00 | \$10.00 |

E. var. aurea (Golden Euonymus). A beautiful variety of this popular family, with leaves variegated green and gold.

| Each | 12 | 100 |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| 2-3 ft. | \$1.00 | \$10.00 |

Ilex : The Hollies

Although of slow growth, they will repay all our efforts. The berries or fruits make it a most popular and effective winter decoration,

especially at Christmas time. Rich in foliage, it is adapted for hedges and can be sheared as closely as the Boxwood.

ILEX aquilifolium (English Holly). Bright evergreen foliage, with scarlet berries in the fall and winter. Not very hardy north of Philadelphia. 2-3 feet \$2.00.

I. crenata (Japanese Holly). A hardy Japanese kind, bearing black berries. Foliage small, glossy green. The plant is a rapid grower, and is easily transplanted. As a rich foliage plant, it has no equal and will thrive under any condition except a wet soil.

| Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------------|--------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 ft. | \$1.00 | \$ 7.50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1.50 | 12.50 |

I. opaca (American Holly). A handsome native, requiring a light and somewhat dry soil. 12-18 in. \$1.50 each, \$15.00 doz.

Kalmias : The Laurels

They rank in beauty with the Rhododendrons and are most effective when planted in large masses. They are very hardy, thriving on the cold, bleak mountain tops of New York and Pennsylvania. Treat them same as Rhododendrons.

KALMIA angustifolia. (Sheep Laurel). (Narrow-leaved Laurel). The leaves are not as broad as the common Laurel; flowers are rosy purple clusters.

| Each | 12 | 15.00 |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| 2-3 ft. | \$1.50 | \$15.00 |

K. latifolia (Mountain Laurel). One of the choicest of American broad-leaved evergreens. Under cultivation the plants assume a dense, rounded, bushy form, and their bright evergreen leaves and profusion of light pink blossoms are very pleasing. It is well suited for using with Rhododendrons.

| Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------------|--------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 ft. | \$1.25 | \$10.00 |
| 3 to 5 ft. | 2.00 | 18.00 |

We control large tracts in the mountains of Pennsylvania, and our facilities for collecting are unexcelled. We can supply strong, bushy, well-shaped plants in almost any size and quantity. We are pleased to quote special prices on car load lots and guarantee safe delivery. An ordinary box car will contain from 300 to 600 plants, according to size. All plants are carefully lifted with ball of earth, insuring transplanting without shock.

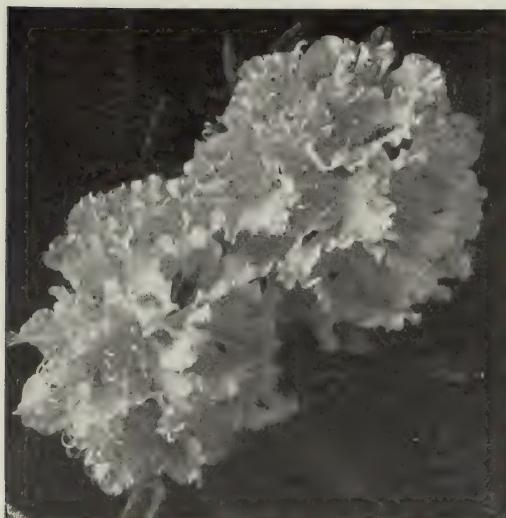
Mahonia

MAHONIA aquifolia (Holly-leaved Mahonia). Of medium size; large, shining, purplish green, prickly leaves and bright yellow flowers in spring. Very fine in masses or borders. Takes on a bronze color in winter; requires a rather moist soil.

| Each | 12 | 100 |
|----------------|--------|--------|
| 12-18 in. | \$.35 | \$3.50 |
| 18-24 in. | .75 | 5.00 |

M. Japonica (Japanese Mahonia). A fine evergreen variety, and next to the holly in beauty of foliage. Its yellow flowers appear in May.

| Each | 12 | 100 |
|----------------|--------|--------|
| 12-18 in. | \$.50 | \$5.00 |



RHODODENDRON FLOWERS

Rhododendrons

There is no more attractive feature of a fine country place than the rich bloom of Rhododendrons in the latter part of May and early June. The huge clusters of flowers in many shades of pink, violet, rose, purple, and delicate creamy white, give them right to the first rank among evergreen shrubs. The rich green of the foliage in winter is most effective in contrast with the dull tints of deciduous shrubbery.

No plant possesses greater decorative value. We wish every possessor of this catalogue might see the magnificent display on our grounds and at Highland Park, (the photo on page 24 was taken there), this city, famous throughout the country for its collection of Rhododendrons.

All are shipped with ball of earth insuring safety in transplanting. Careful instructions for planting and care accompany each order.

HARDY HYBRIDS—NAMED VARIETIES.

Prices: $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., with bloom buds,
\$1.50 each, \$15.00 doz., \$110.00 per 100.

Abraham Lincoln. Soft, rosy red.

Album elegans. White, slightly suffused with pink, tall grower.

Anny Parson. Rosy pink, shaded lavender.

Alexander Dancer. Clear rose, centre lighter.

Charles Dickens. Crimson.

Charles Bagley. Cerise pink.

Caractacus. Dark crimson, suffused with white, petals fringed; one of the best.

General Grant. Rosy scarlet.

Giganteum. Bright rose, suffused with white, a very distinct variety; very early.

Grandiflorum. Bright carmine, very free bloomer.

H. H. Hunnewell. Dark crimson.

Herbert Parson. Soft pink.

Lady Armstrong. Rose pink, shaded white towards base of petals.

Lady Clermont. Dark red, with crimson blotches, large truss.

Mme. Carvalho. White with bronze blotch.

Mrs. Tom Agnew. Pure White, bronze blotch.

Pres. Lincoln. Soft pink, shaded lavender.

Purpleum elegans. Very dark purple.

Roseum superbum. Clear pink, one of the best in this shade of color.

RHODODENDRON Cunninghamii. White.

The best of the white-flowered varieties, a strong grower, blooms early and is hardy.

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------|----------|
| Each | 12 | 100 |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$1.50 | \$15.00 |
| | | \$100.00 |

R. MAXIMUM (GREAT LAUREL).

The greatest of all the native broad-leaved evergreens; there is absolutely nothing that will give the same effect when planted in masses. The plants vary in size from 2-7 feet and car load shipments may include several sizes, if desired. The quality of stock handled by us cannot be surpassed.

| | | |
|-----------------|--------|---------|
| Each | 10 | 100 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$2.00 | \$17.50 |
| 3 to 5 ft. | \$2.50 | to 3.00 |
| 6 to 7 ft. | 5.00 | 22.50 |
| | | 150.00 |
| | | 200.00 |

An ordinary box car will contain from 300 to 600 plants according to size.

YUCCA filamentosa (Adam's Needle). Handsome evergreen plants, with long, narrow palm-like leaves, and tall, upright stems, bearing showy, cream-like flowers. Planted on corners with Berberis Thunbergii, are very effective. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per 12, \$20.00 per 100.



YUCCA FILAMENTOSA (ADAM'S NEEDLE)



SPIREAS

Deciduous Shrubs



THE crowning improvement of the home is the planting of the grounds, but mere planting and grading will not suffice. The right shrubs and plants must be in the right places. Habits of growth, color and period of bloom and other characteristics must be considered. It is not generally known that ninety per cent. of all flowering shrubs bloom in May and June. The other ten per cent. must supply the bloom for the other months, but a judicious selection will supply bloom beginning with the Daphne Mezereum as soon as released from the icy bonds of winter until the frosts of autumn nip the Althea and the Hydrangea. Also the color effect as seen in foliage in autumn covers a wide range and must be studied. (See page 3.) And last but not least, consideration must be given to the beautiful fruits and berries which some shrubs carry all winter. Hence, it is possible to arrange groups and borders, masses and specimens in such a way as to create a picture of marvelous beauty every month in the year.

Our list of hardy shrubs is sufficiently large to supply every requirement and the plants of sufficient size to produce immediate results.

Prices, except where otherwise noted, 35 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz., \$20.00 per 100.
Special prices on large quantities.

AMORPHA fruticosa (False Indigo.) Long, pendulous branches, with indigo-colored flowers.

AMYGDALIS communis flore pleno (Double Flowering Almond). Syn., *Prunus Japonica*. One of the most beautiful early-flowering shrubs, bearing lovely pink rosettes all over the bush. There is also a pure white variety.

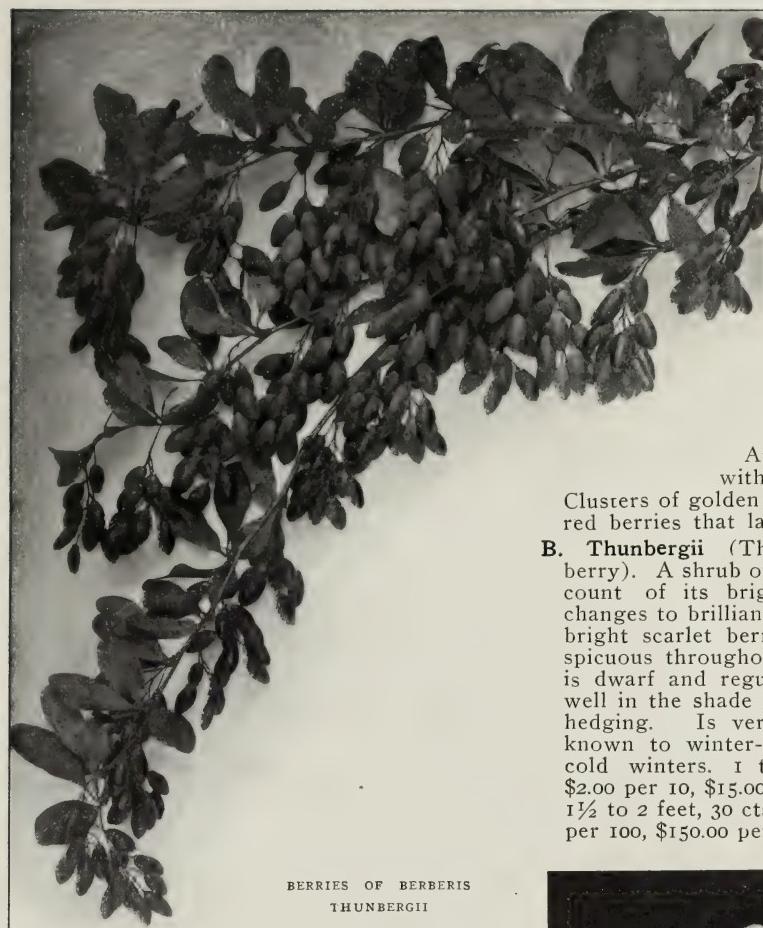
Azaleas

A most charming family for the lawn. Lavish of bloom and gorgeous in coloring, they are the showiest of all our deciduous shrubs. When they bloom in early summer,

every twig carries a splendid truss of flowers. The native varieties should have some shade and are very effective in securing a natural woodland effect by planting in front and close up to borders of large shrubs and evergreens.

AZALEA arborescens (Fragrant White Azalea). Flowers white tinged with rose and very fragrant. A good native variety. 12 to 18 inches. 75 cts. each, \$7.00 per doz.

A. calendulacea (Flame Azalea). May and June. Almost scentless but gorgeous with a multitude of large orange-yellow or fiery red flowers that last a long time. 1½ to 2 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7.00 per dozen.



BERRIES OF BERBERIS
THUNBERGII

Azaleas (Continued)

A. mollis (Chinese Azalea). This little plant is literally covered with bloom in April or May. The flowers are rather larger than those of some other Azaleas. The bloom shows a multiplicity of colors in shades of red yellow and orange. 12 to 18 inches. \$1.00 each, \$7.00 per doz.

A. pontica (Ghent Azalea). April. This species is unequalled for brilliancy and variety of color. The habit is very similar to A. mollis; the flowers are not quite so large or perfect; the colors possibly a little more delicate. An especially pretty sort to plant among beds of Rhododendrons and other Broad-leaved Evergreens. 12 to 18 inches. \$1.00 each, \$7.00 per doz.

Berberis : The Barberries

An important family of shrubs, combining variety of form and color of foliage with bright red fruits or berries which, carried through the winter, create a charming contrast with the snow. The deep, red autumn foliage

of the Berberis Thunbergii enhances its value for every group and should be considered indispensable for every lawn. They are perfectly hardy, easily transplanted and free from insects. As an ornamental hedge, it is as attractive in winter as in summer.

BERBERIS vulgaris

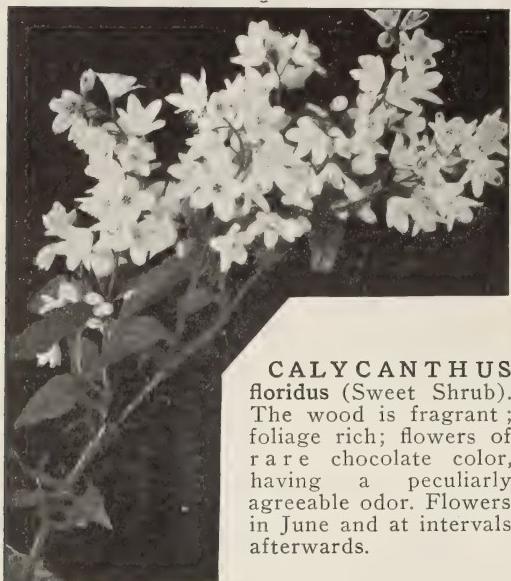
(Common Barberry) May.
An erect, sturdy grower with light green prickly leaves.

Clusters of golden yellow flowers; later dark red berries that last throughout the winter.

B. Thunbergii (Thunberg's Japanese Barberry). A shrub of marked excellence on account of its bright green foliage, which changes to brilliant colors in the fall, and its bright scarlet berries, which are very conspicuous throughout the winter. The habit is dwarf and regularly spreading. Grows well in the shade and is extensively used in hedging. Is very hardy, has never been known to winter-kill even in our extreme cold winters. 1 to 1½ feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100, \$120.00 per 1,000. 1½ to 2 feet, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$18.00 per 100, \$150.00 per 1,000.



AZALIA MOLLIS



(DEUTZIA)
PRIDE OF ROCHESTER
See page 31

CALYCANTHUS floridus (Sweet Shrub). The wood is fragrant; foliage rich; flowers of rare chocolate color, having a peculiarly agreeable odor. Flowers in June and at intervals afterwards.

CARYOPTERIS Mastacanthus (Blue Spirea). A beautiful Chinese

plant, forming a neat bush, about 3 or 4 feet high. Commencing in midsummer, it gives a constant succession of bloom, until checked by hard frost. The flowers are a rich shade of lavender.

CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis (Button Bush). An interesting midsummer bloomer; the small, whitish flowers are clustered in little balls, one inch in diameter.

CERCIS Japonica (Japan Judas). See page 13.

CHIONANTHUS Virginica (White Fringe). For description, see page 14.

CITRUS trifoliata (Hardy Japan Orange). An interesting shrub, growing from 6 to 10 feet high, with smooth, green bark, armed with long, sharp spines; beautiful white flowers, with the delicate orange-blossom fragrance, are followed by small golden fruit, as tempting and as disappointing as the "Apples of Hesperides." 50c.; young plants for hedging, \$20.00 per 100.

CLETHRA alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). A pretty little shrub that blooms freely for several weeks in summer; very fragrant white flowers, in slender racemes; an excellent honey plant for bees.

Cornus : The Dogwoods

Spring's harbingers, they combine all that is most desirable and characteristic of that beautiful season. The foliage is dense and the leaves beautiful in form and detail. No other tree or shrub does quite as much to glorify our

woods in autumn. The red stemmed varieties give the winter landscape a brilliant aspect.

CORNUS florida (White Dogwood). See p. 14.

C. Mascula (Cornelian Cherry). A large shrub that bears bright, yellow flowers early in spring and bright red berries in autumn. 40 cts. \$4.00 doz.

C. M. variegata. A variety with showy variegated foliage. 50 cts.

C. stolonifera (Red Osier Dogwood). The bark on young wood is reddish purple in winter; flowers white; flourishes in wet land.

C. s. elegantissima (Variegated-leaf Dogwood). A moderate grower, with foliage beautifully variegated with white and green. 50 cts.

C. sanguinea (Crimson-bark Dogwood). The bright crimson hue of the smooth, glossy bark of this bushy plant renders it one of the most conspicuous deciduous shrubs in winter, a season of year when a bit of color is much appreciated. Should be used freely in large shrubberies.

CORYLUS Avellana purpurea (Purple Filbert). A large bush, with large dark purple leaves, contrasting very effectively with the green foliage of other plants 50c. See Nut Dept.

Crataegus : The Thorn

Romantic associations cluster around the Hawthorns. Their beauties have been told for ages in English song and story. The American species are perfectly hardy and healthy; suited to most soils. Their profusion of bloom, picturesque foliage and red fruit in winter make them charming acquisitions.

CRATAEGUS coccinea (Scarlet Thorn). A fine native variety. Single white flowers in spring, scarlet fruit in autumn. 50 cts.; for hedging, \$35.00 per 100.

C. Crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn). A well-known native Thorn with very long sharp spines or thorns; fruit bright red; valuable for hedges. 50 cts.

C. Oxyacantha (English Hawthorn). Flowers single white. The celebrated English Hedge plant. 50 cts.

C. var. coccinea flore pleno (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn). A tree with rich luxuriant foliage. Flowers unusually large, of a deep crimson color, with scarlet shade and very double. A charming variety. 75 cts.

C. Pyracantha (Evergreen Thorn). A thick, thorny evergreen shrub, often used for hedges; many of the plants are loaded with bright scarlet berries in autumn.

CYDONIA Japonica (Japan Quince). One of the showiest early-blooming shrubs with bright crimson flowers. Much admired and often used for hedges. See cut., page 31.

C. J. Rosea. A beautiful variety, with flowers of a delicate pink shade, sometimes nearly white. 50 cts.



JAPAN QUINCE (CYDONIA)

See page 30

DAPHNE Cneorum. A charming trailing evergreen plant, and a continuous summer bloomer; its small rosettes of rosy pink flowers are delightfully fragrant. 50 cts.

D. Mezereum (Pink Mezereon). A small deciduous shrub that loads the air with the delightful fragrance of its small pink flowers as soon as it is released from the icy bonds of winter. 50 cts.

Deutzias

Popular flowering shrubs, beautiful in bloom; of rather formal habit, they are better adapted to the garden and along borders rather than the lawn.

DEUTZIA crenata plena (Double Pink Deutzia). All the Deutzias are valuable and very profuse bloomers in early summer. This is one of the prettiest tall-growing varieties.

D. c. candidissima (Double White Deutzia). Very pretty; pure white. 25 cts.

D. c. Pride of Rochester. A fine double va-

riety, rather earlier than **D. crenata**; flowers pink in bud, but white when fully expanded. 25c. See illustration, page 30.

D. c. scabra (Rough-leaved Deutzia). The most vigorous grower; flowers single, white. 25c.

D. c. Watereri. A new white variety from England, with larger and more double flowers. 25c.

D. gracilis (Dwarf Deutzia). A low bush, 3 or 4 feet in diameter; flowers pure white and graceful; one of the most popular small shrubs. Fine for winter forcing. 25c.

D. Lemoinei. A hybrid form, resembling **D. gracilis**, but more vigorous in growth and with larger flowers. 50c.

DIERVILA florida (Weigelia). See Weigelia.

DIRICA palustris (Leather-wood). A small round bush, whose numerous twigs look and feel like brown leather cords; flowers yellow, before the leaves expand. 50 cts.

ELAEAGNUS argentea (Silver Thorn). An erect, thorny shrub, of striking appearance; loaded with small pink berries in autumn; a fine hedge plant.

E. longipes (Japanese Silver Thorn). A useful new shrub for the ornamental grounds and for the fruit garden, forming a medium-sized bush of attractive appearance. The dark brown bark of the young growth, the bright green leaves, and the abundant crop of bright-colored fruit, about as large as currants, and quite as palatable, make it a plant of more than ordinary merit. The fruit makes excellant jam and jelly and is well worth cultivating for this use. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

EUONYMUS alatus (Winged or corky Bark Euonymus). The branches are singularly covered with corky ridges. The autumn coloring of foliage is very fine. 50 cts.

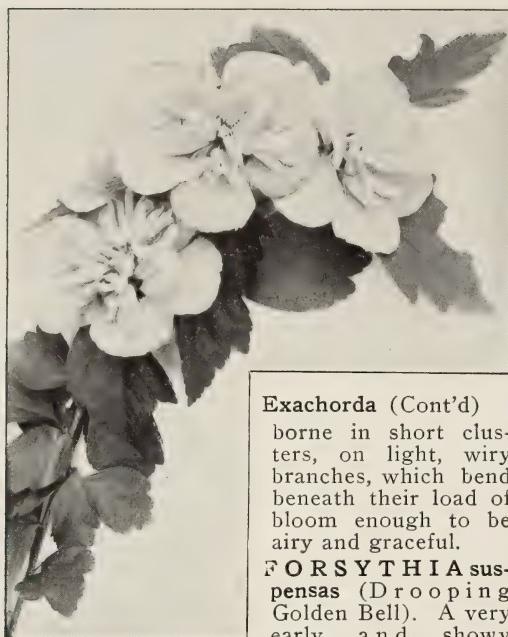
E. Americanus (Burnish Bush, or Strawberry Tree). Very conspicuous in autumn and winter, when loaded with scarlet seed-pods, from which the orange-colored berries hang on slender threads; in this, the American species, the branches are quadrangular.

E. Europaeus (European Burning Bush, Strawberry Tree). This is darker and more showy than the American.

E. latifolius (Broad-leaved Burning Bush). A species with broader leaves and larger fruit, that ripens earlier than the former. 50 cts.

E. radicans variegatus. A low, trailing shrub, with small evergreen leaves, edged with white; useful and effective for edging beds or groups, and for covering stumps and low walls.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora (Pearl Bush). A very hardy and handsome shrub from northern China and Japan, forming a bush 10 or 12 feet high. The pure white flowers are



ALTHEA
(ROSE OF SHARON)

Exachorda (Cont'd)
borne in short clusters, on light, wiry branches, which bend beneath their load of bloom enough to be airy and graceful.

FORSYTHIA suspensa (Drooping Golden Bell). A very early and showy spring bloomer; flowers bright yellow. The long, slender

branches which droop gracefully until they reach the ground are very effective for covering steep slopes, walls, fences and arbors. 25c.

F. viridissima (Green-barked Golden Bell). More erect and shrubby in habit; the light green bark is conspicuous and interesting all winter.

HIBISCUS Moscheutos (Marsh Mallow, or Mallow Marvels). A very showy plant, found naturally in marsh land, but grows equally well in the garden and is a valuable midsummer bloomer, adding color to the shrubbery border at a time when much needed. The pink flowers are 4 to 6 inches in diameter. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

H. M. Crimson Eye. The large, pure white flowers with crimson center make this variety more showy than the pink form.

Hibiscus : Syriacus

ALTHEA, OR ROSE OF SHARON

The Altheas are fine, free-growing flowering shrubs of very easy cultivation. Desirable on account of flowering in August and September, when nearly every other shrub or tree is out of bloom. The flowers are of good size, many-colored, trim and attractive. Tree Altheas are very desirable, and the handsomest flowering tree we know of. Perfectly hardy and can be had in various colors if desired. Entirely free from all insect pests; always give delight and satisfaction. Require pruning each spring.

HIBISCUS S. alba plena. Double white, with crimson center.

H. s. ardens. Bluish purple; a distinct color and a good variety.

H. S. Boule de Feu. Single flower; red.

H. S. carnea plena and Lady Stanley. Two of the best double varieties; white and bluish, with crimson throats.

H. S. coelestis. Single, of a decided blue shade; desirable for variety in color.

H. S. Comte de Flanders, and La Reine are two fine double varieties; deep rose and red.

H. S. Joan of Arc and Pearl. Two fine double varieties with no trace of color in center, are probably the finest in the hardy group.

H. S. Toton albus. Pure white single flowers without the colored throat found in most other varieties. One of the best.

H. S. Variegata (Variegated-leaved Althea). An excellent variegated-leaved shrub for foliage effect.

Hydrangeas

One of the most popular shrubs for the lawn. Blooming in August and September when flowers are scarce, enhances its value. It is one of the good, all around shrubs that may be depended upon at all times to give the most complete satisfaction. Easily transplanted and rapid in growth.

HYDRANGEA, New Everblooming "Hills of Snow." The grandest shrub of recent introduction; the color of the flower is a very snow-like white; profuse bloomer and reaches a height of 5 to 6 feet. When in full bloom, it is one of the most striking as well as one of the most beautiful shrubs. A four-year-old plant has produced 126 perfect blooms at one time. We have one of the best stocks of this variety in the country. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 doz. See page 33.

H. Hortensis nigra (Red-branched Hydrangea). Syn. H. Cyanoclada. A variety with dark purple or almost black foliage, and fine rosy pink flowers; a very free bloomer, and one of the best for pot culture. 50c.

H. h. Otaksa. An admirable dwarf pink variety, that blooms freely when quite small; flower-heads very large and showy.

H. h. Thomas Hogg. The best white Hydrangea of the hortensis class; a free and continuous bloomer. See page 33.

H. paniculata (Japan Hydrangea). A vigorous, hardy species, with large, erect panicles composed chiefly of small, perfect flowers, with but few of the showy, sterile ones; blooms earlier than H. grandiflora. 50 cts.

H. p. grandiflora. One of the most popular hardy shrubs. The immense heads of bloom are cream-color in bud, pure white when fully expanded, changing to pink and bronze with age, and finally to brown when frosted; entirely hardy.

GLENWOOD NURSERY

Hydrangea (Continued)

H. p. grandiflora, Tree Form. 3 to 4 feet. A superb decorative shrub. 50 cts.

HYPERICUM (St. John's Wort). The Hypericums have yellow flowers blooming in July and August. They are a very desirable family, possess many good qualities and no objectionable ones.

H. aureum. The most vigorous bushy sort with fine large flowers; one of the best.

H. calycinum (Aaron's Beard). A low trailing species, excellent for rocky places and ground covering; a constant bloomer.

ITEA Virginica. A small bush, 3 to 4 feet high, with erect spikes of white flowers, beautiful in early summer days.

JASMINUM nudiflorum (Yellow Jasmine). A slender shrub, requiring support of a trellis or wall; small yellow flowers open during the first days of spring. An old variety and popular.

J. officinale (Hardy White Jasmine). A more tender species, needs a sheltered position; summer bloomer; flowers white and fragrant. 25 cts.

KALMIA latifolia (Mountain Laurel, Calico Bush). See Evergreen Shrubs.

KERRIA alba. See Rhodotypus, page 34.

K. japonica (Corchorus, Globe Flower). A handsome bush, with smooth, green bark and orange-yellow, double flowers; very pretty and desirable.

K. japonica variegata (Variegated-leaved Corchorus). A slender plant with variegated white and green foliage; much used for edging.

LABURNUM vulgare (Golden Chain). A very ornamental and popular tree, with trifoliate leaves and loose, pendulous clusters of bright yellow flowers in early summer. 50 cts.

LEUCOTHOE Catesbaei (Andromeda). See Evergreen Shrubs.

LIGUSTRUM ibota (Japan Privet). A rapid grower in most situations, does well in partial shade, very ornamental for hedges or for association with other shrubs, almost an evergreen and grows freely in all soils; is compact and regular in form and bears shearing to any extent. 1½ to 2 ft., 35c. each; \$12 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 50c. each; \$15 per 100.

L. regelianum. A new variety with branches spreading almost horizontally, forming a low dense shrub of great beauty, especially fine in autumn when the foliage turns to a bright red. Perfectly hardy for any locality. 1½ to 2 ft., each 35c.; \$15 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., each 50c.; \$20 per 100.

L. vulgare. An erect grower, with short, thick, dark green leaves, remaining till late fall.

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). A very ornamental shrub with thick glossy, nearly evergreen leaves, very popular for ornamental hedges and for trimmed specimens, espe-



HYDRANGEA, (THOMAS HOGG) (See page 31)

H. kalmianum. One of the hardiest, and a favorite old sort.

H. moserianum. A beautiful evergreen, trailing shrub, blooming all summer, with rich, golden flowers, resembling a single rose; hardy.

ILEX verticillata (Black Alder, Winterberry); syn., *Prinos verticillatus*. A deciduous shrub, that is covered with scarlet berries, hanging on late into the winter, giving a brilliant effect.

Ligustrum (Continued)

cially along the sea coast. Planted more extensively than any other.

| | 25 | 100 | 1000 |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1 to 1½ ft. | \$1.00 | \$3.00 | \$25.00 |
| 1½ to 2 ft. transpl'ntd | 1.50 | 5.00 | 30.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 2.00 | 8.00 | 50.00 |

L. ciliatum. Narrow foliage, and showy white flowers, and profusion of black berries.

LONICERA fragrantissima (Early Fragrant Honeysuckle). Small, fragrant flowers appearing before the leaves; foliage almost evergreen and deep green. Very desirable.

L. morrowi. A fine variety from Japan; valuable for its handsome, red fruit.

L. Standishi (Standish's Bush, Honeysuckle). Flowers creamy-white in May, before the leaves. One of the earliest flowering shrubs.

to equal it for covering sandy or gravelly banks.

PAVIA alba (Dwarf Horse-chestnut). A beautiful spreading shrub, producing numerous large showy spikes of flowers late in June; very valuable. 50 cts to \$1.00.

PHILADELPHUS coronarius (Syringa, or Mock Orange). Of vigorous habit; very hardy, with large handsome foliage and beautiful white flowers, produced in the greatest profusion at the blossoming season. It merits a prominent place in all collections of shrubbery.

P. c. Aurea (Golden-leaved Syringa). This is a very pretty, medium-size plant, with golden-yellow foliage. It keeps its color the entire season; valuable for striking contrasts with purple-leaved shrubs.



HYDRANGEA-ARBORESCENS—HILLS OF SNOW (SEE PAGE 32)

L. Tatarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle). Pink flowers in June.

L. T. alba (White Tartarian Honeysuckle). Similar to the Red Tartarian in growth, producing white flowers very abundantly.

L. xylosteum (Fly Honeysuckle). Pinkish-yellow flowers, before the leaves in May, followed by crimson berries.

MYRICA cerifera (Candleberry). A sub-evergreen, low-spreading, native shrub, found in sandy places. Its exceeding richness of foliage is the admiration of all who see it. It covers itself with crowded masses of small white berries in autumn. There is nothing

P. Gordonianus (Gordon's Mock Orange). A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; flowers slightly fragrant and valuable on account of blooming late.

P. grandiflorus. Very showy, large flowers, slightly fragrant; branches somewhat straggling.

RHODODENDRON. (See Evergreen Shrubs)

RHODOTYPUS kerrioides (White Kerria). Flowers all summer. An interesting, beautiful shrub from Japan. Arching, graceful growth, and handsome, distinct leaves. The syringa-like flowers bloom through the season from May, which gives it great value. Does well in all soils. Shiny, black seeds in fall.



JAPAN SNOWBALL
(VIBURNUM PLICATUM)
(SEE PAGE 36)

RHUS Continus (Purple Fringe). See page 18.

RIBES aureum (Missouri Flowering Currant). A gay flowering shrub in early spring; very easy to cultivate.

ROBINIA hispida (Rose Acacia). A midsummer bloomer; flowers bright rose-color, in loose clusters. 25 cts.

SAMBUCUS Canadensis (Common American Elder). Broad panicles of white flowers in June; reddish purple berries in autumn.

S. nigra aurea (Golden-leaved Elder). Beautiful variety with light yellow leaves, which hold their color well and render the plant very conspicuous and effective.

SPIRAEA (Meadow Sweet). Elegant, low-growing shrubs of easiest culture. Their blooming season covers about three months.

S. arguta. This is one of the best very early flowering white Spiraea. It is of dwarf habit and has clear white flowers. Early May.

S. billiardii. Flowers are rose-colored and bloom nearly all summer.

S. japonica. One of the finest. Flowers brilliant pink, with variegated foliage.

S. bumalda. Habit dwarf, but vigorous; foliage narrow; flowers rose-colored, in great profusion during mid-summer and fall.

S. Anthony Waterer. This is a fine new dwarf Spiraea, with dark, crimson flowers, darker than Bumalda in the late part of summer. It is a very low-growing shrub, one of the finest of recent introduction.

S. opulifolia aurea (Golden Spirea). Double, white flowers in June. Very conspicuous.

S. prunifolia (Bridal Wreath). A superb old-fashioned variety, with graceful upright slender branches covered with a wreath of white flowers in May. The leaves turn to a beautiful orange color in the fall.

S. Reevesiana. Narrow, pointed leaves, large, round, white clusters of flowers in June, covering the whole plant and rendering it exceedingly effective.

S. R. flore pleno. A double flowered variety; one of the showiest.

S. Thunbergii. Of dwarf habit, and rounded, graceful form; branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage narrow and yellowish-green; flowers small, white, appearing early in Spring, being one of the first Spireas to flower. Desirable on account of its neat, graceful habit. Forces well in winter.

S. Van Houttei. One of the finest. In early June it is covered with large, white flowers, presenting a beautiful appearance. Hardy.

STYRAX Japonica (Japan Silver Bell). Low-growing shrub, or dwarf tree; small, dogwood-like leaves and smooth bark; branches horizontal, and very picturesque in appearance. Flowers small, white and bell-shape, hanging along the branches.

SYMPHORICARPUS racemosus (Snowberry). Bushy form, pink flowers in summer; quantities of large, white, waxy, roundish berries in autumn. Very ornamental.

S. vulgaris (Coral Berry, Indian Currant). Low-growing, spreading, graceful habit; foliage attractive; noteworthy from the beauty of its clusters of red berries.

Syringa : The Lilacs

These are identified with our childhood days. Even then their fragrance and beauty were unsurpassed. Today the improvement in variety, form and color is marvelous. Nothing introduced in late years has proved so popular as the new lilacs. For years we have been adding to our assortment. We now have over sixty varieties of this beautiful family, all included in Rochester Highland Park collection, famous in both hemispheres, and to see which plant lovers cross the continent.



WEIGELIA ROSEA, DIERVILLA FLORIDA

- SYRINGA Japonica** (Japanese Tree Lilac). A remarkable new species from Japan, becoming a good-sized tree. Foliage dark green, glossy; flowers small, feathery, but formed in great panicles, often 18 inches long; very light straw color. Blooms a month later than other Lilacs. 50c. to 75c.
- S. alba** (White Lilac). Delicate, white fragrant flowers, shaded with purple. 50 cts.
- S. pekinensis pendula** (Weeping Lilac). New. Produces large clusters of beautiful, intensely sweet flowers. A great acquisition. \$1.50.
- S. oblata**. An early, flowering, light purple species, with large, round, dark green leaves. Flowers before any other lilac, in spring. 50 cts. to \$1.00.
- S. villosa**. Decidedly a valuable variety. It is a very free bloomer; flowers in large, branching panicles; color in bud flesh-pink, changing to white; very fragrant. A late bloomer. One of the very best Lilacs.

S. vulgaris (Common Lilac). The well-known, old-fashioned lilac, bluish-purple flowers. 50c. to \$1.00.

S. v. alba (Common White Lilac). Small and narrow foliage; flowers white with a bluish tint. Fragrant and free-flowering.

S. Charles X. Large shining leaves; trusses large, rather loose, flowers single; reddish-purple. 50c.

S. insignis rubra (Red Lilac). An erect, vigorous grower, with large spikes of reddish-purple flowers.

S. Ludwig Spath. New, and believed to be the finest of its class. Color purplish red. A great acquisition. 50c.

S. Frau Dammann. New. Pure white, deliciously scented. A profuse and early bloomer. 75c.

S. Marie Legraye. Planted very extensively in all parts of the country. Trusses large, flowers single white. Very desirable. 75c.

S. President Grevy. A lovely blue. Flowers large and double, measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch in diameter; its clusters are large, at least 10 inches in length and 5 inches across. A grand Lilac. 50c.

TAMARIX Gallica (Tamarisk). All of the species are alike in foliage to a great extent, but this one blooms in August; the flowers are pale rose.

T. parviflora (African Tamarisk). Flowers in May; very handsome foliage; of upright habit.

Viburnum: Snowballs

It would be impossible to give too much praise to this magnificent group. They grow into great voluptuous specimens, some of them fifteen to twenty feet high, covered with thousands of snow-white blossoms. Its adaptability for combinations with other shrubs is unexcelled. Hardy, generous, beautiful, we cannot love them too much.

VIBURNUM cassinooides. Cymes of white flowers in June. Black berries in autumn. Handsome foliage. Native.

V. dentatum (Arrowwood). Glossy, handsome leaves and flowers in June, greenish-white; fine, steel-blue berries in fall.

V. latana (Wayfaring Tree). A large, robust shrub, with soft, heavy leaves and large clusters of white flowers in May; succeeded with red fruit; retains its foliage very late. 50 cts.

V. lentago (Sheepberry). Creamy white; very fragrant flowers and light, glossy green foliage; growth and habit like Pearl-leaved.

V. plicatum (Japanese Snowball). Handsome, plicated leaves, globular heads of

Viburnum (Continued)

pure, white, neutral flowers early in June. It surpasses the common variety in several respects. Its habit is better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate. We recommend this most highly. See cut, page 35. 50c. each; \$4.00 per doz.

V. opulus (High-bush Cranberry). One of the best for planting. Its berries resembling cranberries, hang until destroyed by frost late in the fall; wood and foliage similar to that of the Common Snowball.

V. sterile (Guelder Rose, Snowball). A large-sized shrub, with globular clusters of pure white, sterile flowers the latter part of May.

V. Sieboldi. Long, large, thick leaves, of a glossy, green color, and clusters of white flowers about May 20th. \$1.00.

V. tomentosum. This is the single form of the beautiful Japan Snowball, *Viburnum plicatum*. Pure white flowers along the branches in flat cymes in great profusion in June. It is hardy, vigorous and free-blooming.

The Weigelias

Modern botanists identify this family under the head of *Diervillea*, but as there is more or less confusion arising from the introduction of new varieties and the hybridization of old varieties we list them under the head of Weigelias, by which they are best known. It is a most attractive family and all varieties are profuse bloomers commencing in May and continuing through the entire summer.

Weigelia aurea variegata (Variegated Weigelia). Very desirable on account of its finely variegated foliage, which is yellowish-



LILAC, FRAU BERTHA DAMMANN (SYRINGA VULGARIS)

white and lasts the entire season, and contrasts finely with its rose-colored flowers; of dwarf habit.

W. candida. A valuable variety. While white varieties heretofore known have been lacking in some important points, this has every valuable quality. Of vigorous habit, and erect grower, becoming in time a large shrub; flowers pure white, in great profusion during June, continuing to bloom through the summer and even until autumn. 75c.

W. Desboisi. (Deep Rose). A beautiful variety, with deep, rose-colored flowers, resembling rosea, but flowers much darker.

W. Eva Rathka. New; flowers brilliant crimson; a beautiful, distinct shade. 50 cts.

W. hortensis nivea. Flowers pure white, foliage large, habit vigorous, and a profuse bloomer. Of dwarf, spreading habit and slow growth. 75 cts.

W. Lavalle. One of the darkest varieties. Flowers dark reddish-purple. \$1.00.

W. rosea. A hardy and beautiful shrub, bearing in May a profusion of rose-colored flowers. Considered one of the finest. 50 cts.

XANTHOCERAS sorbifolia. A shrub of remarkably handsome appearance. Long, pinnate foliage, like that of a Mountain Ash tree, only much smoother and richer. Its blossoms are in upright spikes, bell-shaped, of pure white, exquisitely painted in reddish-brown, in April or May. 50 cts.



SNOWBERRIES, SYMPHORICARPOS (SEE PAGE 35)



MATRIMONY VINE (LYCIUM)

Ornamental Vines.

O



RNAMENTALS of this class are so hardy, so easily grown, and so beautiful that they deserve greater attention than they receive. No artist can produce pictures equal to the wealth of beauty displayed by the elegant Wistaria, the graceful Honey-suckle, or the charming and magnificent Clematis when in the glory of full bloom, and there is nothing in art that will in any degree compare with the gorgeous autumnal hues of the Ampelopsis. They are indispensable for screening porches and summer houses, for covering tree trunks and trellises. Many varieties when in flower fill the summer air with their fragrance. Planted generously, they will in a year or two transform a new place. Give them a fine rich soil and they will require little attention.

Prices, except where otherwise noted, 35c. each; \$3.00 per 12; \$20.00 per 100.

ACTINIDIA arguta. A quick growing climber from Japan. Flowers white with purple center, and sometimes cover entire vine. Fruit round and edible. 25c. ea., \$2.50 per doz.

AKEBIA quinata. A charming Japanese climber with shining foliage and chocolate-colored flowers in June; leaves remain on into the winter, something like Hall's Japan Honey-suckle. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). A native climber of vigorous growth with digitate leaves; a fine green in summer, changing to rich crimson in autumn. It throws out tendrils at the joint, by which it fastens to anything it touches, affords shade quickly and is very desirable for covering walls, verandas, or trunks of trees. 25 cts. each; \$2.25 per doz.

A. veitchii tricuspidata (Japanese or Boston Ivy). A beautiful, hardy, climbing plant of Japanese origin. Especially valuable for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it evenly with overlapping leaves, which form a perfect mass of foliage. The color is a fresh, deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shade of crimson and yellow in autumn. A very rapid grower, is quite hardy and becomes more popular every year. 25c. ea., \$2.00 per doz.

ARISTOLOCHIA siphon (Dutchman's Pipe). A very rapid climber with large, dark foliage, and curious, pipe-shaped, yellowish-brown flowers. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Bignonia (Trumpet Vine, Cross Vine)

A most beautiful evergreen vine for covering walls, arbors and trellises and trunks of trees. Its trumpet-shaped flowers of orange and yellow are borne in great profusion, creating a most charming effect in early summer. Is sometimes grown in conservatories and is very effective when used in this way.

BIGNONIA grandiflora (Trumpet Vine). New. Leaves thick and shining, and immense blossoms of gorgeous crimson and yellow. 3-yr. 50 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.

B. radicans (Scarlet Trumpet Vine). A splendid climber; vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large, trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August. 2-yr. and 3-yr. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CELASTRUS articulatus (Japanese Bittersweet). This species flowers and fruits when quite small and quite freely. From Japan. 2-3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

C. scandens (American Bittersweet). A native twining plant having large leaves, yellow flowers, and clusters of orange capsuled fruit. 2-3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

POLYGONUM Baldschuanicum. New and one of the most useful climbers yet introduced; hardy and when better known, will be in great demand. The flowers are white and it blooms very profusely. \$1.50.

Clematis

The different varieties and species of Clematis now in cultivation are of the highest beauty and utility. They vary greatly in their foliage and flowers, and are adapted to various uses. Some of them, such as **C. paniculata** from Japan, are very fragrant, and are particularly attractive on this account. The large-flowered varieties, like the well-known **C. Jackmani**, are extremely showy and produce great numbers of their beautiful flowers. These plants are trained on trellises, and over porches and pillars. All are hardy, of easy growth, and will adapt themselves to nearly or quite all soils.



TRUMPET VINE (BIGNONIA RADICANS). SEE PAGE 38

SMALL FLOWER VARIETIES.

Clematis coccinea. Very hardy, bears thick, bell-shape flowers, bright red coral; blooms very profusely during June until frost; valuable for foliage, being a peculiar green and elegantly cut and variegated.

Clematis Crispa. Very hardy and free bloomer; flowers blue with center of petals opaque white; very fragrant; useful for festooning.

Clematis paniculata. (A sweet-scented Japanese Clematis). This variety is now quite generally planted throughout the country. It is a vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance. They appear in August and September at a season when most vines are out of bloom. We can recommend this plant in the strongest manner as one of the best vines to grow near the house. It makes a growth of from twenty-five to thirty feet in a single season and does well when cut back to the ground each year. It is the easiest growing and most satisfactory of all the Clematis. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz. See cut, page 40.

Clematis Hybrids

LARGE FLOWER VARIETIES.

Extra strong plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.

Alexandria. This is one of the continuous blooming sorts of real merit. The flowers are large and of a pale, reddish violet color. Desirable. July to October.

Clematis Flammula (European Sweet). A well-known, variety, highly prized for the fragrance of its small white flowers and its remarkable dark green leaves, which remain on the plant very late; a vigorous grower.

Duchess of Edinburgh. A double, pure white variety which is very popular; requires some protection; deliciously scented.

Henryi. One of the best perpetual Hybrids; of robust habit and a very free bloomer. Flowers white, large and very showy. July-Oct.

Jackmani. One of the most popular varieties, a free grower and abundant and successful bloomer, producing flowers until frozen up. Color an intense violet-purple, remarkable for its velvety richness. Originally introduced over forty-five years ago, since which time many new varieties have been placed on the market, the Jackmani has no superior and very few, if any, equals.

John Gould Veitch. Flowers are very handsome, distinct, large, double and of a light blue or lavender color; a very choice double variety. June and July.

Lawsoniana. Showy and free, very large, beautiful rosy-purple flowers.

Madame Grange. A remarkable and vigorous-habited variety; flowers 5 inches across, of a rich, deep velvety maroon-crimson, becoming purplish with age, having a red bar down the center of each sepal.

Mme. Baron Veillard. Beautiful pink shading on rose.

Mme. Edouard Andre. A vivid crimson Clematis, large size and borne as freely as the Jackmanni. The habit is vigorous and the plant is popular on account of its exceptional brilliancy and persistency as a bloomer.

Red Jackmanni. New. A desirable red Clematis has been sought for years, and this is the first one of real merit. We found it in Lincoln, England, in summer of 1902. It is a true Jackmanni with crimson blossom. We heartily recommend it. We have the only stock of it in America.

Ramona. Said to be an American seedling of the Jackmanni type; one of the strongest growers; flowers lavender-blue, similar to the Gem. This variety invariably gives satisfaction.

Ville de Lyon. Crimson. Flowers splendidly formed; a variety in much demand.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA, FRAGRANT (SEE PAGE 39)

EUONYMUS radicans (Creeping Euonymus). An evergreen; clings to walls after the manner of Ivy. 35 cts. each; \$3.00 per 12.

Var. variegata. A variety of the above with variegated leaves. 35 cts. each; \$3.00 per 12.

HEDERA Helix (English Ivy). The old, common ivy. This is hardy here, and does especially well when planted on the eastern or northern side of buildings, where it is free from the sun in winter. 35 cts. each; \$3.00 per 12.

KUDZU Vine (*Pueraria Thunbergiana*, or *Dolichos Japonica*). The most rapid-growing vine in cultivation, attaining, after once being established, a height of 50 feet or more in one season. Its foliage is large and fur-

nishes dense shade; it bears small racemes of rosy-purple, pea-shaped blossoms towards the close of August. Exceedingly valuable for covering porches, pergolas and trellises. See cut, page 41. 50c. each; \$5.00 per 12.

Lonicera : Honeysuckle

Splendidly adapted for covering walls, arbors, trellises and unsightly objects. Most of them have handsome and sweet-scented flowers, but because they have a tendency to lose their foliage at the bottom, should be planted with other vines. The *L. Japonica* makes a very handsome ground cover and is used extensively for this purpose.

25c. each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$20.00 per 100.

Lonicera Belgica (Monthly Fragrant Honeysuckle). Flowers red and pale yellow, sweet scented. Blooms through the summer.

L. flava (Yellow Honeysuckle). A well-known native vine, with yellow trumpet flowers.

L. heckrottii. Flowers rose color on the outside, yellow in center; blooms all summer.

L. hendersonii. Yellow.

L. japonica var. *aurea reticulata* (Golden Honeysuckle). A handsome variety, having foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

Var. brachypoda (Evergreen Honeysuckle). A Japanese variety, moderately strong grower, with leaves veined and spotted with bright golden-yellow.

Var. Chinensis. This has reddish foliage, and reddish flower buds. When expanded, creamy-white petals are displayed.

Var. halliana (Hall's Honeysuckle). A strong, vigorous, evergreen variety, with pure white flowers changing to yellow. Very fragrant, covered with flowers from June to Nov.

L. sempervirens var. *fuchsoides* (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). A strong grower, and produces scarlet inodorous flowers all summer.

L. sullivantii. Red berries, yellow flowers and delightful foliage.

LYCIUM Chinese (Matrimony Vine). A vigorous, hardy climber, it will soon cover any desired space. It has dark green foliage and beautiful flowers and loads of small berries, which far surpasses the holly berries, which are seen in all parts of the country at Christmas time. The Chinese Matrimony Vine is regarded as indispensable where a hardy climber is desired. 35c. each; \$3 per 12.

PERIPLOCA Graeca (Silk Vine). A rapid grower, twins around a tree or other support to a height of 30 to 40 feet. Foliage glossy, and purple-brown auxiliary clusters of flowers. 25 cts., \$2.50 per doz.

SCHIZOPHRAGMA hydrangeoides (Climbing Hydrangea). 2½ to 3½ ft., \$1.00 each.



KUDZU VINE (SEE PAGE 40)

VINCA Minor (Periwinkle). A fine dwarf evergreen trailing plant, used extensively for carpeting the ground under shrubs and trees, or in any position where it is too shady for other plants to thrive. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

VITIS cordifolia (Frost, or Winter Grape). A most vigorous native variety, climbs to the top of the highest trees; small black berries and handsome foliage.

V. labrusca. (Fox Grape). . Strong-growing vine, producing large, purple-black fruit, highly prized for making delicious conserves. It quickly covers thickets and the tallest trees; much used for natural effects.

Wistaria

Unsurpassed for beauty and picturesqueness, it will cover arbors and roofs, clinging tightly to the eaves of houses. It is hardy and lives to a great age, doing as well in cities amid unfavorable conditions as in the country.

There are several ideas about training Wistaria. A good way is to leave it alone. This produces rugged, twisted and picturesque branches and gives it a certain oriental effect, but it is not the best method of covering a

wall space solidly or for making the best display of bloom. To cover a wall complete it is necessary to keep the leaders taut and to train outside branches wherever they are needed. If quality of bloom is first consideration, the vines should be pruned back every year to spurs, a common method in Japan. In Japan the low one-story Japanese building will have a Wistaria so trained that the vine follows the eaves all around the house. The foliage is all above, and the yard-long clusters of purple blooms depend therefrom in solid unbroken linear masses, two or three ranks deep. Those who wish to give a young Wistaria an extra good start may sink a bottomless tub in the ground, and fill it with good soil. If the Wisteria is to be trained to a tree, select an old tree, if possible, which is past the height of its vigor.

Wistaria Chinensis (Chinese Wistaria). A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established, makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.

The Chinese Wistaria was introduced into England about 1816 and 25 years later there was a specimen in England with branches attaining 100 feet on each side of the main stem, and another specimen that covered 905 square feet of wall space. It blooms in May and usually gives a small crop of flowers in August or September. The spring crop is borne on spurs of flowers in August or September, while the autumn crop is borne on terminal shoots of the season. 50 cts. each, \$4.00 per dozen.

Var. alba. Magnificent racemes of white flowers. 75 cts. each.

W. frutescens (American Wistaria). A smaller, more slender form than the Chinese, with smaller clusters of purple flowers. 50 cts. each, \$4.00 per 12.

Var. magnifica. A fine variety with long clusters of pink or flesh-colored flowers. 50 cts. each, \$4.00 per 12.

W. Multijuga (Loose-cluster Wistaria). A rare species with purplish or lilac colored flowers borne in immense clusters, sometimes 2 feet in length. 50 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.

W. Tree Form. A most desirable novelty; grown with great care and expense. In two colors, white or purple. An elegant and showy shrub for lawn planting. During the past two years, specimens on our own grounds have attracted more attention than anything else and we now regard it as of exceptional merit. \$2.00 each.



HEDGES (CALIFORNIA PRIVET)

Hedge Plants

NOT many years ago the only hedges to be seen were those used for defense or for defining boundaries, but today they are planted extensively for ornament. Many beautiful effects are now possible and it is needless to say that these fences of living green beautify our homes and are rapidly supplanting the old-fashioned picket and iron fences. Ornamental hedges may be either deciduous or evergreen. Probably the most widely planted of the deciduous hedges is the California Privet. It is faultless in character and trims to any shape. In our opinion, the Berberry Thunbergii for beauty and effectiveness should lead the list. Of the evergreen, Hemlock is the most beautiful but not so easy to establish as the Arborvitæ or Norway Spruce. The use of flowering shrubs for hedges is growing in popularity, and attractive varieties such as Japan Quince, Deutzia and Altheas are used with splendid effect. In planting it is necessary that the soil be well worked and thoroughly pulverized. It should be packed firmly about the roots, taking care to avoid all exposure. In view of the large variety of plants used for hedges and the various uses made of them we have for convenience, in getting descriptions arranged and classified them in the following manner:

Evergreen Hedge Plants

For Ornament

Andromeda Japonica. See page 25.

Azalea amoena. See page 25.

Buxus Suffruticosa (Dwarf Box Bush), See page 26.

Ilex crenata (Japanese Holly). See page 26.

For Windbreaks and Screens

Picea excelsa (Norway Spruce). See page 21.

Pinus Austriaca (Australian Pine). See page 23.

Pinus Strobus (White Pine). See page 23.

Pinus sylvestris (Scotch Pine). See page 23.

Thuya occidentalis (American Arborvitae), See page 24.

Tsuga Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce), See page 24.

Deciduous Hedge Plants^{*}

For Ornament

Berberis Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry), See page 29.

Berberis vulgaris (Common Barberry), See page 29.

Crataegus coccinea (Scarlet Thorn), See page 30.

Deutzia. See page 31.

Hibiscus (Althea). See page 32.

Hydrangea paniculata, var. *grandiflora*. See page 32.

Ligustrum Ibot. See page 33.

Ligustrum Ibot, var. *Regelianum*. See page 33.

Ligustrum ovalifolium (California Privet), See page 33.

Rosa rugosa (Japanese Rose), See page 53.

Spiraea. See page 35.

Syringa (Lilac). See pages 35-36.

Viburnum plicatum (Japanese snowball), See page 36.

Special prices quoted on large quantities

Ornamental Reeds and Grasses



THESE are very effective for bedding purposes and all are exceedingly graceful, having large plump heads. Their beauty and great value are only evident when planted in masses. They are perennial and their beauty is enhanced year by year. Strong and rapid growers, almost any soil will answer. We can heartily recommend them as being very effective.

Prices, strong clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

Arundo Donax (Great Reed). One of the most valuable Reeds, growing from 10 to 15 feet high. Invaluable for creating a tropical effect in the garden. One of the most effective tall growing plants.

Grows from 9 to 12 feet high, frequently throwing up from 30 to 50 flower spikes.

Arundo Donax, var. variegata. Similar to the preceding; leaves beautifully striped with white; 6 to 8 feet high.

ERIANTHUS Ruvennae Plume Grass or Hardy Pampas). Greatly resembles Pampas Grass, but blooms more abundantly; attains a height of from 9 to 12 feet; perfectly hardy and valuable for decoration of lawn.

EULALIA gracillima univittata (Japan Rush). A handsome ornamental variety with narrow graceful foliage; very valuable; 4 feet.

E. japonica variegata. Similar to the type with handsome variegated leaves; 4 feet.

E. japonica var. Zebrina. Similar to the type except that the foliage is marked crosswise with bands of white and green; one of the most striking and ornamental of all Grasses.

GYNERIUM argenteum (Pampas Grass).



ORNAMENTAL GRASS (EULALIA GRACILLIMA)



AN OLD-FASHIONED GARDEN OF PERENNIALS. (NOTE THE SUN DIAL AND PERGOLA)

Hardy Perennial Plants



IVE great satisfaction when used for borders—along the front of shrubberies—along driveways and walks, or planted in masses on lawns, because being perennial they do not require replanting each season. Once planted they give but little trouble. When the foliage dies or is killed by frost, their usefulness is not ended, for they will appear each spring with greater strength and beauty. They are the old-fashioned garden plants of our grandmothers, always beautiful, always entitled to our most affectionate regard, making our homes more attractive. They hold a strong place in the hearts of all plant lovers and should be planted generously. They combine diversity of foliage and great variety in form and color, while many varieties are excellent for cutting.

There are a great many new varieties that have been well tested and have come to stay, which will be found in the following list:

Prices, except where otherwise noted, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

ACHILLEA millefolium roseum (Rosy Milfoil). Flowers rose-colored. 12 to 18 inches.

A. **Ptarmica fl. pl.** (The Pearl). Pure white, flowers in great profusion all summer; fine for cutting. 18 to 24 inches.

A. **Tomentosum.** Dwarf habit, bright yellow flower heads. Fine for rockery.

ANCHUSA Dropmore variety-true. The most important Blue Flowered Hardy Border Plant we have. It is a strong, vigorous growing plant of branching habit and perfectly hardy. It grows to a height of 3 feet the first season planted, making a stout bush that is literally covered with PUREST BLUE flowers, one inch in diameter, during June and July. Price, 50 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.

ANEMONE (Wind Flower). These are without doubt among the very best of our hardy perennials, the Japonica varieties, beginning

to bloom in August and continuing until cut down by frost. They are very useful for cutting, one of the best plants for massing, doing well in most any position. The spring flowering varieties are among the handsomest plants for the border and rockery.

A. **Japonica Alba.** Fine large, white flower, September to November.

A. **Japonica.** Semi-double, carmine with yellow center.

A. **Japonica** (Queen Charlotte). Flowers a beautiful and pleasing shade of pink, semi-double, very large, fine for cutting.

A. **Pennsylvanica.** The prettiest of our native wind flowers, large, white flowers in profusion, 12 inches high, June to August.

AQUILEGIA vulgaris. (Old-fashioned Columbine). Flowers double and single, in all colors, spring and early summer.

Armeria (Sea Pink or Thrift)

A very pretty and interesting group of hardy Alpine tufted perennials, although best grown as rock plants; they will also do well in the border.

ARMERIA Cephalotes. Rose and white, flowers, 4 inches in diameter, July and August, 12 to 18 inches.

A. Cephalotes alba. Pretty white heads of flowers in abundance, dwarf habit, July and August.

BAPTISIA Australis (False Indigo). Of handsome foliage, and dark blue Lupin-like flowers in racemes, 1 to 2 feet long, June and July. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per dozen.

BELLIS perennis (English Daisy). Double flowering, white, pink and red.

BOCCONIA cordata (Plume Poppy). Very attractive, beautiful in foliage, creamy-white flowers, in August, growing 6 to 8 feet high, fine for single specimen or in bold groups.

BOLTONIA asteroides (False Chamomile). Among the showiest of our native hardy perennials, attaining a height of 4 to 5 feet, with large, aster-like flowers, tree flowering, pure white, from July to October.

CALTHA Palustris fl. pl. (Marsh Marigold). Bright golden yellow flowers, 12 inches, May; 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

CALLIRHOE involucrata. A low-growing carpet plant, with large saucer-shaped flowers of rosy crimson color.

CAMPANULA carpatica. Of dwarf habit, flowers clear blue, all summer, 8 inches.

C. Rotundifolia (Blue Bells of Scotland, or Hare Bell). Beautiful clear blue flowers, from June to August, 12 inches.

CARYOPTERIS Mastacanthus (Blue Spirea, or Verbena Shrub). A handsome plant, grows about 2 feet high, with lavender-blue flowers in great profusion. September until frost.

CERASTIUM Boissieri. A pretty low-growing plant with silvery foliage and white flowers, fine for rockery, carpeting, or in dry sunny spots, 4 inches. June.

CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum ("Triumph" Ox-eye Daisy). Strong growing perennial, about 2 feet in height; bushy plants which continue in full bloom from July until late in October; flowers are daisy-like, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, pure white with yellow center, and have great lasting qualities.

COREOPSIS Tickseed Grandiflora. A free flowering, desirable species, with rich golden yellow flowers in profusion, early summer until fall, 18 inches.

C. Lanceolata. One of the best perennials in cultivation, with large, lemon-yellow flowers on long stems, all summer, 2 to 3 feet.

COLCHICUM Autumnale (Meadow Saffron). Flowers bright rosy-purple, crocus-like, in late autumn.

CLEMATIS Davidiana (Virgin's Bower). A very desirable variety, with bright green foliage and large axillary clusters of fragrant blue hyacinth-like flowers, grows 3 feet high, erect habit, August and September.



TOP ILLUSTRATION, LARKSPURS, DELPHINIUM
LOWER CLUSTER, PYRETHRUM, FEVERFEW

Delphinium (Hardy Larkspur)

A most important and satisfactory tall-growing, showy plant, for the garden, producing long spikes of flowers, varying in color from light to dark blue, all summer.



IRIS (FLEUR-DE-LIS)

- DELPHINIUM Chinensis.** A fine variety of flowers, light and dark blue, 18 inches, July and August.
- D. Sulphureum.** Sulphur yellow flowers, beautiful and distinct; 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.
- DIANTHUS barbatus** (Sweet William). Flowers variable in color, in flat heads; an old-fashioned favorite.
- D. Plumarius** (Hardy Pinks). These are the old favorites, bearing sweet, clove-scented flowers in May and June.
- DICENTRA spectabilis** (Bleeding Heart). A fine perennial, old-fashioned favorite, long racemes of graceful, heart-shaped pink flowers; 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per dozen.

Digitalis (Foxglove)

A genus of very showy, hardy plants, flowering in long terminal racemes, flowers tubular, funnel-shaped, thriving in any ordinary soil.

- DIGITALIS Ambigua** (Or Grandiflora). Showy, light yellow flowers, veined brown, July and August, 2 to 3 feet.
- D. Gloxinæflora.** A very ornamental plant, the color of the flowers vary from pure white to deep pink, 3 to 4 feet, June and July.
- D. Siberica.** Flowers creamy white with brown spots, of good size, on dense spikes, 2 to 3 feet high, distinct.
- D. Purpurea.** (Common Foxglove). Flowers purple-spotted.

- FUNKIA Fortunei Maculata** (Plantain Lily). Foliage broadly marked bluish green and yellow, lilac flowers; 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.
- GAILLARDIA Grandiflora** (Blanket Flower). One of the most effective and showiest hardy flowering plants, with gorgeous flowers of bright yellow and orange, with deep crimson centers, blooming from early summer until late autumn.

Helianthus (Hardy Sunflower)

The Hardy Sunflowers are among the most desirable and effective perennials for the back of borders or planting among shrubberies, or as clumps on the lawn. They are free flowering, will grow in almost any soil, and are fine for cut-flowers or decorative purposes during the summer and autumn.

HELIANTHUS Laetiflorus. The best and freest flowering single variety, large yellow flowers with black centers, 4 feet, July and August.

H. Orgyalis (Graceful Sunflower). A very graceful variety, growing 6 to 8 feet high, with medium-sized single deep yellow flowers with black eye, in great profusion on long stems, with fine foliage, during September and October.

HELLEBORUS niger (True Christmas Rose). Flowers of pure white, like a single rose, valuable and interesting on account of their flowering season, which extends through the winter and spring months. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen.

HEMEROCALLIS flava (Yellow Day Lily). Or often called Lemon Lily; very fragrant and one of the best, flowers in June; 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per dozen.

HEPATICÀ Triloba (Liver Leaf). Very pretty early spring flowering, native plants. Flowers silvery white, lavender and blue.

HIBISCUS Moscheutos var. (Crimson Eye). Immense white flowers, with deep crimson center; 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per dozen.

H. Moscheutos (Swamp Rose Mallow) Flowers light rosy red with darker center, flowers 6 inches in diameter; 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

HOLLYHOCKS.

H. Double. All colors.

H. Single. All colors.

HYPERICUM Moserianum (Gold Flower). A beautiful, somewhat shrubby plant of dwarf habit, with pretty single rose-like deep yellow flowers in profusion during the entire summer; 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

IBERIS sempervirens (Hardy Candytuft). A double-flower, heads of pure white, flowers in great profusion in April and May.

I. sempervirens f. pl. A double-flowering variety of the preceding; 25 cts. each, \$2.50 doz.

Iris : Iris Germanica

GERMAN IRIS OR FLEUR-DE-LIS.

Every garden and border should have a liberal planting of these beautiful plants, of which we have a great variety. All colors.

Japan Iris: Iris Kaempferi

Flowers of immense size, rich colorings and markings; they delight in a rich, deep soil and plenty of moisture. 50 named varieties. Price, 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

GLENWOOD NURSERY

Japan Iris (Continued)

- I. K. Beauty. Lavender, yellow and white.
- I. K. Fairy. Dark purple, early.
- I. K. Paragon. White, very large and fine.
- I. K. Royal Rose. Rose-edged white.
- I. K. Silver Cloud. White and lavender.

LAVENDULA vera. (Sweet Lavender).

Plants with gray green leaves and spikes of blue flowers, pleasantly fragrant; 1 to 2 feet; 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per dozen.

Lobelia (Cardinal Flower)

A handsome plant for the border, thriving in any ordinary garden soil. There are few plants more effective than the perennial Lobelias during their season of bloom, which is from August to late in September.

LOBELIA Cardinalis. Flowers rich cardinal, 18 to 24 in. long; 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

L. Fulgens (Queen Victoria). A form with bronzy red foliage and rich scarlet flowers; 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

LYSIMACHIA nummularia (Creeping Jenny, or Money Wort). Valuable for planting under trees, etc., where grass will not grow, flowers bell-shaped, yellow.

MONARDA didyma (Bergamot, or Oswego Tea). Flowers in large heads of a bright scarlet, very showy, grows 2 to 3 feet high, blooming during July and August.

MYSOTIS palustris (Forget-me-not). The true Forget-Me-Not, blooms continuously if planted in a moist, shady place.

Oenothera (Evening Primrose)

These are among the most beautiful and attractive of hardy plants, their flowers being large, showy and pleasingly fragrant.

OENOTHERA Glauca Fraseri. Beautiful bright yellow flowers, June to Sept., 18 in.

O. Taraxacifolia. A large, white-flowered species, flowers becoming reddish as they fade.

PAPAVER nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). A beautiful class of hardy poppies, bearing elegant cup-shaped flowers, on stems a foot long, ranging in color from pure white and yellow to deep orange scarlet.

Var. orientalis (Oriental Poppy). Showy Perennials with immense scarlet and red flowers, 6 in. in diameter, on long stems, borne well above the foliage, in June; 25c. each; \$2 per dozen.

PENTSTEMON barbatus Torreyi (Beard-Tongue). Spikes of bright scarlet flowers, 3 to 4 feet, June to August.

P. digitalis. Large spikes of white flowers with purple throats, in July, 3 feet.

Herbaceous Paeonies

Chinensis, Chinese Peony

It is surprising that so noble a flower, almost rivaling the rose in brilliancy of color and perfection of bloom, and the rhododendron in stately growth, should be so neglected. Amateurs seem to have lost sight of the many improved varieties introduced within the last few years, and our finest gardens, perfect in other respects, are singularly deficient in specimens of the newer kinds. The first point in their favor is hardiness. In the severest climates the plants require no other protection than they afford themselves. Then their vigorous habit and healthy growth, freedom from all diseases and insects are important points in favor of their cultivation. Each succeeding year adds to their size and beauty.

35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., except where noted.

Alba lutea. Pure white, with yellowish center, perfectly globular and sweet.

Alexander Dumas. Large, bright rose flowers; very attractive.

Belle Francoise. Clear bright pink.

Berilioz. Big, full flower, bright currant red.

Carnea elegans. Flowers large, dark pink, yellowish center, petals fringed.

Decandolle. Bright amaranth, cup-shaped.

Distinctio. Large, cup-shaped; violet red.

Elegans. Large pink; extra fine, desirable.

Eugene Verdier. Large, flesh pink flower, shaded yellow.

Festiva. Pure white, center petals sometimes tinged red; most desirable for cutting. 75c., \$7.50 dozen.

La Perle. Soft, pinkish flesh color.

Lutea plenissima. Sulphur yellow. 75c. each, \$6.00 per dozen.



PAEONIA, FESTIVA. BORDER PLANTING

Lilacina. Lilac-rose; late bloomer; good.
Marguerite Gerard. Soft, fleshy white, large.
Mme. Barillet Deschamps. Very tender pink, bordered white; vigorous.

Paeonia Officinalis

They rival the rose in coloring and fragrance, the old-fashioned Paeony so much loved by our grandmothers.

Paeonia officinalis. This is the deep crimson variety so much admired; blooms ten days ahead of other varieties. Very fragrant. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per dozen.

P. officinalis tenuifolia fl. pl. New. The earliest to bloom. Foliage a beautiful fern-leaved; flowers large, double, brilliant scarlet. 50 cts each, \$5.00 per dozen.

P. Moutan (Tree Paeonia). A shrub, and one of the finest plants available for the garden. \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

New Dwarf Large-Flowered Phloxes

The New Dwarf, large-flowered Perennial Phloxes have been so improved that they are now attracting the attention they deserve, and we know of no other class of hardy plants which will give so much satisfaction. They flower early in July, blooming the entire summer, in large clusters or panicles, in many shades of pleasing colors, both "self" and variegated. They deserve, and do best, in rich soil, in full sunlight. They are entirely hardy, and increase in beauty and vigor from year to



PHLOX

year, being improved by occasional transplanting. Below we give a grand assortment, the cream of a large collection.

Prices of all Phlox, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

Aurore. Flowers large, of a coppery orange color; rich crimson center.

Coquelicot. Crimson-scarlet, striking and exceedingly attractive; extra.

Eclaireur. Large carmine-rose, center shaded white. First in flower.

Feu de Bengal. Deep, fiery red; very showy.

Hercule. Deep carmine, crimson eye; large.

Lustre. Soft rose-pink, large crimson center.

Miss T. Levavasseur. White, tinted rose and marbled crimson; superior.

Neptune. A pure self-pink. Favorite color.

Pacher. Pure pink. Flowers large.

Pluton. Purple-crimson; truss large.

Purite. Pure white, large open truss; grand habit; best white we have yet seen.

Rosetta. Large rose, shaded white center.

Phlox Subulata (Ground or Moss Pink). An early spring flowering type of Phlox with neat, moss-like foliage, growing close to the ground, which during the flowering season is completely hidden under a mass of bloom. Fine for the rockery, or for carpeting the ground in front of the shrubberies.

PRIMULA Auricula (Primrose). An old-fashioned favorite but of late years fallen into much neglect, it is now, however, regaining enthusiastic admirers; mixed colors.

P. Veris Superba (Giant Cowslip). A large flowered form, the individual florets are from 1 to 2 inches across in large trusses of a bright canary yellow, on stems.

PYRETHRUM (Feverfew). Flowers similar to double asters, ranging in color from pure white and various shades of pink and red, fine for cutting.

RUDBECKIA (Golden Glow). So well known it needs no description.

SALVIA (Meadow Sage, Scarlet Sage). This is one of the finest perennials, growing in a compact bush, about 2 feet high. Its erect spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers stand clear above the dark-green foliage covering the plant. Most effective bedding plant.

TRITOMA Pfitzerii (The Ever-Blooming Flame Flower). The freest flowering variety in cultivation, with spikes from 3 to 4 feet high and heads of bloom over 12 inches long, of a rich orange-scarlet, needs protection in winter; 20 cts each, \$2.00 per dozen.

TROLLIUS Asiaticus (Globe Flower). A giant buttercup in appearance, grows about 2 feet high and produces large orange yellow, globular flowers, 2 inches in diameter.

VERONICA longifolia subsessilis. A pretty species with deep blue flowers produced on branched spikes, 12 to 18 inches long; blooms the entire summer; 25 cts. ea., \$2.50 per doz.

V. spicata alba. A fine border plant, about 18 inches high, producing long spikes of bright blue flowers in summer.

VINCA minor (Periwinkle, or Trailing Myrtle). A blue flowering trailing evergreen, excellent for carpeting the ground under trees where grass will not grow.



Hardy Rose Gardens

"It tossed its head at the wooing breeze;
And the sun, like a bashful swain,
Beamed on it through the swaying trees
With a passion all in vain,—
For my rose laughed in crimson glee,
And hid in the leaves in wait for me."

—James Whitcomb Riley.



T would be impossible to exaggerate the beauty of the rose. The very name suggests beauty and fragrance. It is the flower we love the best and deserves all the affection and care we bestow upon it. To have roses all summer is now a possibility, even with but a small garden. Our list comprises reliable, hardy varieties, producing a large range of colors, which will bloom from spring till November. It is a question of careful selection and we will gladly assist you.

Prices, except where otherwise noted, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25.00 per 100.

Rose Gardens for Rose Lovers

Until within the last few years rose culture, as applied to rose gardens, can hardly be said to have found itself, but a splendid beginning has been made and we devote special attention to the designing and planting of rose gardens. A warm, sunny spot, protected from storms and bleak winds, is necessary to secure the best results. Hedges and shrubberies afford an ideal shelter, but should not be near enough to rob the roses of nourishment. A strong, rich clay or loam, well drained, bountifully enriched, together with the proper selection of varieties will insure beauty and fragrance in abundance. We are pleased to answer all inquiries promptly and to give such information as may be needed.

Hybrid Perpetuals

A large group of hardy, strong growers, comprising all shades, the most beautiful in cultivation, easy of culture, the most popular and reliable for the multitude of planters. Most of the varieties listed are grown on their own roots.

Alfred Colomb. Brilliant carmine-crimson; large, globular. Very fragrant.

Anne de Diesbach (Glory of France). Carmine; large, hardy and fragrant.

American Beauty. Large, globular; deep pink, shaded with carmine; delicious odor; has proved to be a most desirable variety for forcing in green houses.

Caroline de Sansal. Clear, delicate flesh color; fine form; a strong grower, and one of the best of its color.

Captain Hayward. Bright scarlet; blooms all summer; very fragrant.

Chin Chin (Good Morning). China Rose. A new color in China Roses, being a soft yellow when it opens, changing to ivory white when older. The plant is vigorous and floriferous. It produces its flowers in abundance on long, stiff stems, and is suitable for the florist and amateur. The China Roses are commonly called "Monthly Roses," as they bloom the entire season, and are always reliable.

Clio. Flesh color with rosy pink center; fine globular form; strong grower; handsome foliage.

Coquette des Blanches. Pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pink; blooms profusely all summer.

Earl of Dufferin. Rich crimson, shaded with dark maroon. Large flower.

Fisher Holmes. Rich velvety-crimson-carmine. Fragrant.

Frau Karl Druschki. Fine white; large, perfect and fragrant; strong grower.



CHATEAU DE CLOS
VOUGEOT

Roses (Continued).

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson; one of the handsomest and most showy Roses of this color; beautiful in the bud. A fine free growth; a universal favorite.

Hugh Dickson. Brilliant crimson. Fine form; fragrant.

Mabel Morrison. Pure white, tinged with pink; profuse bloomer.

Madame Gabriel Luizet. Extra large, coral pink; fragrant.

Magna Charta. Bright pink, carmine; fragrant.

Marchioness of Lorne. Rich rose, shaded with carmine.

Margaret Dickson. Pure waxy-white, very large, magnificent form; exquisite.

Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry-carmine; large, full flower; vigorous grower.

Mrs. John Laing. Delicate pink; large, full; fragrant.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford. Deep, rosy pink, outer petals pale flesh; large.

Paul Neyron. This magnificent rose is by far the largest variety in cultivation; very double and full, of a beautiful deep rose color, and delightfully fragrant.

Persian Yellow. Deep, bright yellow; small, but handsome; a very early bloomer.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety crimson, one of the darkest.

Soleil d'Or, or Golden Sun. Its growth is robust, making plants 3 feet in height; flowers large, full and globular; fragrant; color superb; reddish gold, shaded with nasturtium red.

Ulrich Brunner. A superb rose; extra large, bold flowers; rich, glowing crimson, elegantly lighted with scarlet; fragrant.

TEA AND HYBRID TEA ROSES.

Valued especially for their free and continuous blooming qualities, having their brightest colors in autumn, and particularly useful for their supply of cut flowers.

Captain Christy. Very large, double flowers; lovely peach, deepening to rosy crimson; constant bloomer.

Caroline Testout. Large, double, bright rose; very sweet; sturdy habit, free flowering.

Chateau de Clos Vougeot (New Hybrid Tea). This is a magnificent New Rose, and words cannot express too much in its favor. Its color, intense velvety scarlet, shaded with fiery red, passing to dark velvety crimson, fine form and retains its color under a hot sun. Perfumed with a delicious odor. It is described by its propagator as the most important in color yet seen, and will be sought after. 75c. each; \$8.00 per doz.

Etoile de France. Velvety crimson, stiff, erect stems; fragrant.

Etoile de Lyon. Rich golden yellow; beautiful form, hardy.

Glorie Lyonnaise. White; blooms with utmost freedom; massive flowers on stiff stems.

Kaisserin Augusta Victoria. White, creamy; full and double; fragrant; a most delightful variety.

Killarney. Color flesh, suffused with pink; blooms continuously.

Maman Cochet. Flowers large, full carmine-rose, shaded with yellow; very desirable.

Papa Gontier. Rose, shaded yellow; large, free blooming; fragrant.

Sunset. Rich tawny shade of saffron; handsome; free bloomer.



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI, OR SNOW QUEEN (See page 49)

GLENWOOD NURSERY

The Bride. A lovely, pure white Tea Rose of large size. Admirable for forcing as well as for summer flowering. The buds have more substance than Nipheta, are full and double, and possess the good characteristics of Catharine Mermet.

White Maman Cochet. White, occasionally tinged with blush.

MOSS ROSES.

The charm of the Moss Rose is the bud. They are favorites with everyone, being invaluable for bouquets and cut flowers.

Comtesse de Murinais. Pure white; large; fine. **Crested.** Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe and crest. Beautiful.

Salet. A vigorous, perpetual bloomer. Light rose, large, full. A true perpetual moss, blooming at intervals from June to Nov.

White Bath. White, tinged with flesh; attractive in bud and open flower; by far the best white moss.

DAMASK ROSES.

Madam Plantier. Pure white; very hardy and reliable. Profuse bloomer in June.

York and Lancaster. New and rare. A remarkable variety; hardy; free bloomer, noted for its fragrance and beauty. Color white, striped and splashed and dashed with crimson-purple. An elegant variety.

PENZANCE, SWEET BRIER ROSES.

Extremely beautiful single flowers with beautiful tints and sweetly scented foliage.

Lady Penzance. Fragrant, soft shade of ecru. **Lord Penzance.** Very fragrant, lemon-yellow; robust grower.

POLYANTHA ROSES.

(Baby Rambler).

The Polyanthas are a charming class of everblooming Roses of a dwarf, bushy habit. Flowers are double and delightfully fragrant, and are borne in large clusters, the whole plant frequently being covered with a mass of bloom. They are very useful for general planting and for edging beds and borders of the stronger-growing varieties.

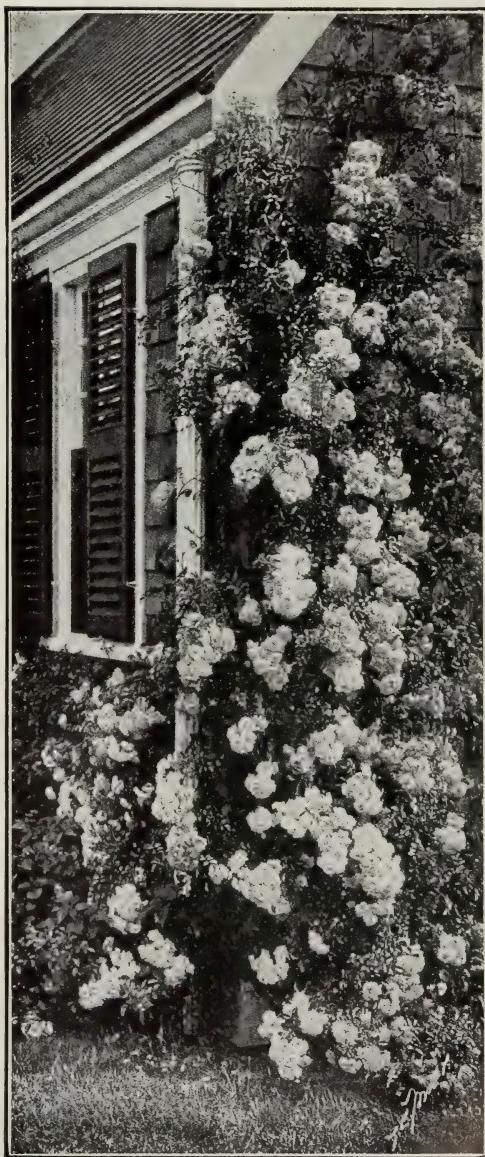
Baby Dorothy. The greatest Novelty in New Roses for the garden, and the best forcing market pot Rose we have. It is a good grower, attaining a height of 20 inches, foliage a bright clear green, which does not mildew. It flowers in large panicles, and has many flowers in the cluster. Color crimson, lighted with lake and cochineal carmine. Perfectly hardy, and is an unique new kind. It has received the Gold Medal in France as a superior, superb variety. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per dozen, \$40.00 per 100.

Baby Rambler; syn., **Dwarf Crimson Rambler,** **Norbert Levavasseur.** A compact new dwarf variety that does not exceed 18 inches in height, covered with a wealth of crimson flowers that last a long time.

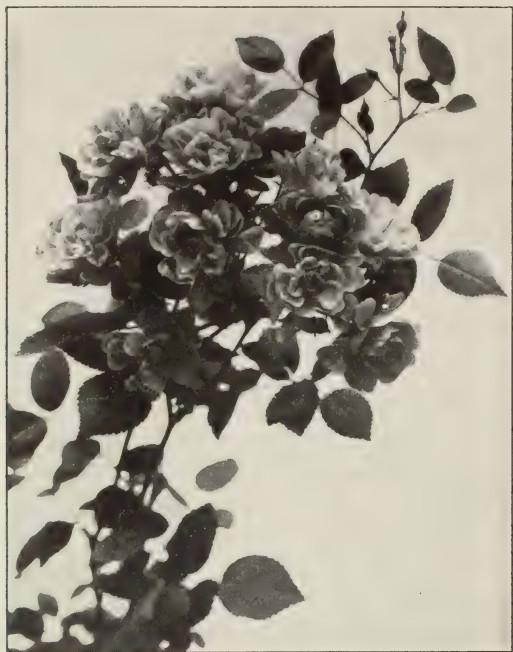
Hermosa. Bright rose; a most constant bloomer; one of the oldest and best.

Pink Baby Rambler (Anny Muller). This we consider a remarkable variety, and one of the very best dwarf bedding garden Roses. It is perfectly hardy, and is a grand bloomer, being always in bloom. It is a pleasing color, a brilliant luminous pink and attracts the eye at once. It is a good grower, effective, and worthy of great praise. 50 cts. each, \$4.00 per dozen, \$30.00 per 100.

White Baby Rambler (Catherine Zeimet). This is, as yet, the only white Rose introduced in Europe. It has proved to be perfectly hardy, a great point for a white rose, and is a constant bloomer. It blooms



DOROTHY PERKINS, FRAGRANT. (See Page 52)



BABY ANNY MULLER, SUPERB FOR BEDDING AND BORDERS

Polyantha Roses (Continued)

in large clusters and when in flower, a bed of them at a distance looks as if the ground was covered with snow. Its flowers are pure white, fragrant and desirable. It is highly appreciated by those who already have it. 50 cts. each, \$4.00 per dozen, \$30.00 per 100.

MEMORIAL, OR EVERGREEN ROSES.

There is nothing more handsome for covering rockeries, mounds or embankments; especially valuable for cemetery planting. The pure white single flowers appear in greatest profusion during the month of July, after the June roses are past, while its almost evergreen foliage makes it very desirable at all seasons of the year. Its natural habit is to creep like an ivy, but it may be trained to climb, and used to good effect in covering walls and trellises.

Gardenia. Very fragrant.

Manda's Triumph. Pure white, double.

South Orange Perfection. Clusters of small, perfect flowers, pink buds, changing to white as they open.

Universal Favorite. Beautiful rose-color.

Wichuriana (Memorial Rose). A low, trailing species, its stems creeping on the earth almost as closely as the ivy. The white flowers are produced in the greatest profusion.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

American Pillar. An American Seedling of great merit and attractiveness. An extra strong growing variety, covered with a pro-

fusion of dark glossy green leaves, more so than any other climbing rose we have. It produces large clusters of flowers, as many as 100 flowers has been counted on one cluster. Its flowers are large, single of a rich, rosy brilliant pink, and over 2 inches in diameter. The flowers are followed by large red berries which are very ornamental and last a long time. We consider it the most valuable single climbing rose in cultivation, and a superb variety. 2-year, strong plants, 75c. each.

The Climbing Blue Rambler. (Veilcheblau). A New Rose from Germany; seedling of the Crimson Rambler which is the most successful rose ever introduced. The Blue Rambler grows as strong as the crimson variety, with bright green foliage, and is a fitting companion to Dorothy Perkins and the Crimson Rambler. Its color is violet blue, making it the rara avis of the climbing roses. We have been waiting for a Blue Rose many years, now we have it. 75 cts. each, \$6.00 per dozen.

Crimson Rambler. A remarkable Rose from Japan; very popular; vigorous, often growing 10 to 18 feet the first season; a splendid climber and unequalled as a pillar Rose tied to a stake; brilliant flowers in immense masses, holding their color for a long time. Words fail to do it justice. Our Mr. John G. Glen found this rose in England in 1892, since which time we have sold nearly half a million plants. 2-yr. heavy, field-grown, 35c. each, \$3.00 per 12, \$18.00 per 100.

Cherokee. Flowers large and of a pure silvery white; center full of bright yellow stamens; very charming and attractive.

Dorothy Perkins. This magnificent variety is the result of a cross of Wichuriana with that grand old Rose, Madam Gabriel Luizet. It is perfectly hardy, having withstood a temperature of 20 degrees below zero, and with no snow fall to protect. The flowers are a large size for this class of Rose, and are borne in clusters of from 10 to 30. Color, clear shell-pink; does not fade, and is very fragrant, a quality not often possessed by other climbing Roses.

Flower of Fairfield. New, a sport from the notable Crimson Rambler, which it resembles in every respect, except that it continues to bloom all summer, producing a marvelous succession of brilliant crimson clusters from early spring till late autumn. Strong two-year-old, field-grown plants, that have bloomed in the nursery row. 50c. each; \$5 per doz.

Tausendschön (Thousand Beauties). A superb new Rose. Blooms profusely from early June until August, the flowers appearing in immense clusters of large size, and double. The colors vary from a soft rose through the shades of carmine, white, yellow and other delicate tints. It is a strong grower and its magnificent foliage is of itself a valuable feature. Strong 2-year-old plants, on own roots, 50c. each, \$4.00 per dozen.

Gem of the Prairie. Carmine-crimson, occasionally blotched with white.

Greville, or Seven Sisters. Crimson, changes to blush; flowers in large clusters.

GLENWOOD NURSERY

Climbing Roses (Continued)

Pink Rambler. Resembles Crimson Rambler in every respect but color, which is clear pink. One of the most attractive. The mature buds often change to creamy white.

Queen of the Prairie. Bright rosy red, frequently striped white; large, globular.

Setigera (Prairie Rose). Single deep rose-colored flowers. A splendid sort for natural planting; blooms lavishly in June. 35 cts. each, \$3.00 per dozen, \$20.00 per 100.

White Rambler. A remarkably free bloomer, producing medium-sized pure white flowers in large clusters.

William C. Egan. New Climbing Rose. Flowers large, very full, in color resembling Souv. de la Malmaison, and produced in clusters. It remains in flower several weeks. The habit of the plant is sub-climbing; foliage bright and glossy.

Yellow Rambler. Deep yellow flowers. Same characteristics as Crimson Rambler.



GRUSS AN TEPLITZ

TREE ROSES

The choicest of the H. P. varieties as described on pages 49 and 50, grown in tree form 4 to 5 feet in height are surpassingly beautiful when covered with superb double flowers. Grafted on Rosa Rugosa and Cinnamomea stocks are very hardy, and are in great demand for the formal and the "old-fashioned garden."

\$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz.

BUSH ROSES

With red fruits in winter

Although unsuitable for planting in beds because they grow too large, they are very effective in groups and masses and also in shrubbery plantings.

Conrad F. Meyer. Splendid, large, elegantly formed buds and flowers, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches across and perfectly double, succeeded by red berries; color, rich peachy yellow, delicately tinged with silver rose; very fragrant, entirely hardy and valuable in every way.

Madame Georges Bruant. A seedling from the Japan Rose, *Rosa rugosa*, and Tea Rose, Sombreuil. From these it gets its exquisite sweetness and its ever-blooming character. Considered by the best judges to be of great value.

Rosa Rugosa Rubra (Japan Rose). This beautiful race of Roses was first introduced by Commodore Perry. Grows 4 or 5 feet high, beautiful, large, glossy foliage, distinctly wrinkled; flowers are red, 3 inches across, produced in terminal clusters of ten to twenty flowers, and bloom all season, succeeded by large, orange-scarlet fruits, which remain all winter, beautifying the winter landscape. Very desirable for mass planting and for hedges.

Rugosa Alba. Single, pure white flowers of five petals; highly scented. Produces yellow berries.

Sir Thomas Lipton. Flowers double; the best white variety; very fragrant, the blossoms are borne on long stems all summer. Perfectly hardy, a strong, vigorous grower. Superb for hedging and should be included in every group of shrubbery.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ

(Crimson Hermosa)

BEDDING ROSE

It is impossible in a printed description to give any adequate idea of the magnificent beauty of this rose, when used as a bedding rose. It is the richest of all red roses and for the amateur who is without a greenhouse, it is one of the most desirable varieties introduced. The foliage is exceedingly beautiful, the young growth being of a dark rich bronze color. The flower, in color, is a dark, rich, scarlet, shading into a velvety crimson as the flowers mature. Larger than Hermosa; very fragrant, strong grower, and blooms profusely. When planted in beds, it creates a sheet of the richest crimson scarlet all summer. We offer two-year-old, field-grown, blooming plants, 40c. each, \$3.50 per dozen, \$20.00 per hundred.



Hardy Fruits

Apples

No other fruit occupies, in the North Temperate Zone, the commanding position of the Apple. Whether it be in size, form or color; in flavor, sweet or sour, an infinite variety of shades; in crispness or tenderness, it will in some variety or other suit any taste. No ordinary farm crop will, on the average, produce one-fourth as much income per acre as a good Apple orchard. The fact that six to eight years must elapse before a newly planted orchard will begin to bear deters many from planting. But, as a matter of fact, land can be used a large part of the time for crops, and no great investment is required to plant at the rate of 30 to 50 trees to the acre. When once in bearing, with little actual time spent upon it each year, it will be an unfailing source of cash income, if properly selected from varieties recommended in our list.

Let no one be disappointed if he misses from our list some names familiar in his childhood, varieties which the glamour of years and the voracious appetite of youth cause to stand out in memory so delightfully. That memory is often a delusion. We still propagate only those varieties which, having stood the test of time, are at this day holding their own with the best. Some old varieties, after being eclipsed for years by fungous disease which make them well-nigh worthless, are now again made worth growing by the victory of science over those diseases.

Strong selected trees, 50c. each; \$5.00 per doz.; \$35.00 per 100.

Early Harvest (Yellow Harvest). Pale yellow, fine flavor. Good bearer; August.

Early Strawberry. Medium; striped deep red; tender, sub-acid and excellent; productive. August.

Golden Sweet. Rather large, pale yellow; very sweet and good. Strong grower and good bearer. August.

Red Astrachan. Large, roundish, juicy, rich, acid, beautiful. August.

Sops of Wine. Medium size; oblong, red; flesh white, often stained, mild and pleasant; productive. August and September.

Yellow Transparent. Russian. Pale yellow, good size, acid, good; earliest of all.

AUTUMN APPLES.

Fameuse (Snow Apple). Deep crimson; flesh white, tender, delicious.

Fall Pippin. Large; yellow, rich and juicy; abundant bearer.

Gravenstein. Large, yellow, striped with red. High flavored; September.

Maiden Blush. Yellow with red cheek; pleasant acid flavor.

Oldenburg (Duchess of Oldenburg). Streaked with red and yellow; tender and juicy; very hardy.

St. Lawrence. Large, yellowish striped and splashed with carmine; flesh white, lightly stained, crisp, juicy, tender and vinous. Tree hardy and productive. September.

Twenty-Ounce. (Cayuga Red Streak). Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red; quality good. Excellent for baking.



GLENWOOD NURSERY

WINTER APPLES.

Arkansas Beauty. Very large; deep red, tender, yet firm; yellow; one of the handsomest Apples grown; hardy, vigorous, very productive. December to May.

Bismark. Flesh yellow; wonderfully prolific; very early bearer.

Baldwin. Large, deep red; one of the best and most popular.

Bellefleur. Large, yellow, with blush cheek; juicy and delicious.

Ben Davis. (New York Pippin). Bright red; late keeper, good shipper.

Grimes' Golden. Medium size, highest quality.

Jonathan. Red striped; flesh white; rich.

King of Tompkins County. Large, red; one of the best.

Lady Apple. A beautiful little dessert fruit; deep red cheek; juicy, rich and pleasant.

McIntosh. Flesh white, fine, tender, juicy and refreshing.

Northern Spy. Large, conical, striped with red; tender, rich, delicious.

R. I. Greening. Large; greenish yellow; tender, rich, sub-acid. Tree grows crooked, strong and spreading. Dec. to April.

Seek No Further. (Westfield). Tender, rich spicy flavor. Medium to large.

Wagner. Red; sub-acid; bears young.

Wealthy. Perfectly hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit of good size, red streaked with white; quality good. November to February.

Winesap. Medium, dark red; excellent.

Winter Banana. New; excellent. Has a delightful banana perfume. Fruit keeps well till spring; the color is a striking red blush on a deep yellow ground. It is of large size and very showy in appearance.

Wolf River. A new and beautiful fruit of the very largest size. Originated near Wolf River, Wisconsin, and may well be classed among the ironclads. Skin greenish yellow, shaded and crimson; flesh white, juicy, tender, with a mild, sub-acid flavor.

York Imperial. Of medium size, truncated, oval, angular; skin greenish yellow; flesh tender, crisp, aromatic. Highly esteemed in Pennsylvania, where it originated.

DWARF APPLES.

75 cents each, \$7.00 per dozen.

For Bushes and Espaliers can be planted five or six feet apart. Prolific, bear early, usually third year after planting.

Baldwin **Northern Spy**

McIntosh **Wealthy** **Yellow Transparent**

CRAB APPLES.

50 cents each, \$4.00 per dozen.

Hylsop. Large, deep crimson fruit; vigorous.

Martha. Yellow, shaded with red. Bears enormously.

Transcendent. Skin yellow, striped with red; flesh crisp and juicy. One of the best known varieties.

Whitney's Seedling. Large glossy green, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy, and flavor very pleasant. A great bearer and very hardy.

Apricots

50 cents each, \$4.00 per dozen.

Acme. Fruit of large size, yellow, with red cheek, good quality; freestone. August.

Harris. Large, rich, golden yellow.

Moorpark. August. Firm, juicy; fruit large.

Cherries

The Cherry thrives best on a dry, sandy or gravelly soil, and there attains its highest perfection, but will do well in almost any situation except a wet one. We divide them into two classes: (1) Hearts and Bigarreaus; (2) Dukes and Morellos. The former are strong and vigorous growers, making large, open, spreading heads; their fruit is large, heart-shaped, meaty and sweet. The Dukes and Morellos do not attain so large size, and fruit is usually sour.

For dry soils we rate the cherry, and particularly the Morellos class, one of the most profitable fruit grown. The Hearts and Bigarreaus are profitable for home market, but for shipping (except the Dikeman) the Dukes and Morellos carry the best and yield the largest returns. Ordinary well-grown trees produce from five bushels per tree upwards; the fruit brings, one year with another, two to three dollars per bushel.

Strong, selected trees, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$30 per 100.

HEARTS AND BIGARREAU.

Black Eagle. Large, black; tender and highly flavored. Early July.

Black Tartarian. Very large, black, tender; the most popular variety.

Downer's Late Red. Rather large, light red.

Dikeman. The gem among Cherries; has the advantage of being the latest ripening sweet Cherry known; hence placed on the market two or three weeks after other sorts are gone, it commands highest price. Black, good size, and in texture being meaty and solid, is a good shipper.

Governor Wood. Clear, light red, tender.

Mercer. Dark red, sweet; good shipper and not liable to be wormy.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Large, sweet, white.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. Large, dark color; fine flavor; bears abundantly.

DUKES AND MORELLOS.

Early Richmond. An early red, acid Cherry; very valuable for cooking early in the season; free grower. Ripens through June.

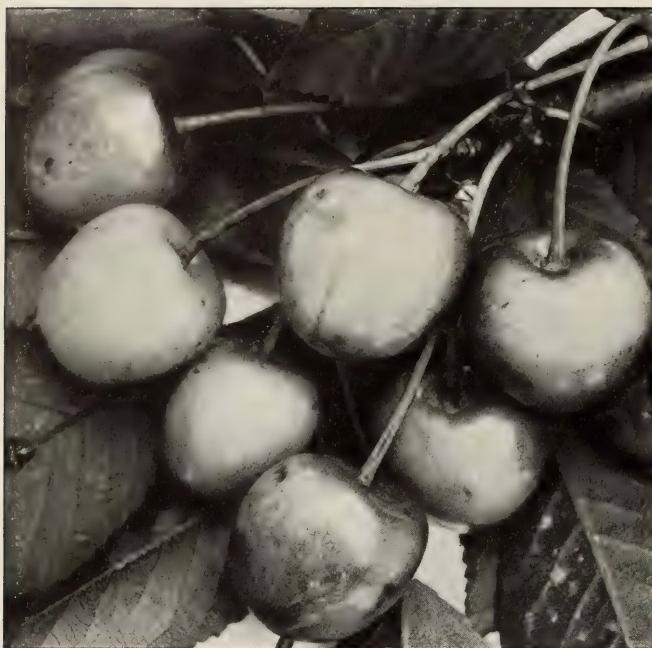
English Morello. Blackish-red, rich, juicy.

Large Montmorency. Tree very hardy and an immense bearer; commences to fruit while young, and is loaded annually thereafter with fine crops. Fruit large, fine flavor, and of bright, clear, shining red. Valuable everywhere. A week later than Early Richmond. The finest acid Cherry grown.

Yellow Spanish. Pale yellow with red cheeks. Firm, juicy and delicious.

Mulberries

For descriptions, see *Morus*, page 16.



DYKEMAN CHERRY (See page 55)

Peaches

The Peach tree requires a well-drained, moderately rich soil; warm, sandy loam is probably the best. In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the tree and the fine quality of the fruit, the Peach should have the shoots and branches cut back to one-half the preceding season's growth every year, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head; this should be done the last of February, or as early in the spring as practicable. The land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation.

The following varieties have been selected out of hundreds, the best only being chosen. They furnish a succession for about two months, commencing the early part of August.

The trees are all shipped with one-year top and two-year root. The size will vary according to the season and variety. Plant 16 to 18 feet apart.

Strong, selected trees, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$15.00 per 100.

Alexander. Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with rich, red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet.

Carman. Large; color, creamy white or pale yellow with deep blush; skin very tough; flesh tender, fine flavor. One of the hardiest in bud. In shipping qualities and freedom from rot it is unsurpassed. August.

Champion. Tree and fruit-buds extremely hardy; has stood 18 degrees below zero and produced a full crop the following summer. Fruit often ten inches in circumference; freestone.

Crosby. Has stood 22 degrees below zero

without injury to the tree or fruit-buds, and in every respect has proved a remarkably fine Peach for home use or market.

Crawford's Early. A magnificent large yellow Peach of good quality. Its fine size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular sorts; no other variety has been so extensively planted. First of Sept.

Crawford's Late. Fruit of large size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; one of the finest late sorts.

Elberta. The great market Peach; perfectly hardy, and is the very best Peach for home use or market. Ripens with Crawford's Early.

Fitzgerald. Fully equal to Crawford's Early in size, quality and color, with much smaller pit; early bearer, often when two years from bud. Fruit very large, brilliant yellow with red cheek, highest quality; ripens just after Crawford's Early.

Mayflower. Earliest peach known; color red all over, beautiful appearance. Carries well to market, not being tender. Blooms very late, crop never entirely cut off by late frosts, size medium, quality good.

Mountain Rose. Large; red; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; should be in every collection.

Niagara. Originated in Niagara county, New York, where it has borne heavy crops of uniformly large, delicious Peaches every year the past six seasons. The original orchard has 200 trees, and not a tree has blighted or shown any sign of decay.

Old Mixon Cling. Large; pale yellow, with red cheek; juicy, rich and high flavored; one of the best clingstone Peaches. September.

Old Mixon Free. Large; pale yellow, with a deep red cheek; tender, rich and good; one of the best. First to middle of September.

Pears

This fruit may now be had in varieties which will be in good eating condition from August until early spring. It is a very profitable fruit to grow and will especially reward good cultivation and care. They should be gathered from ten days to two weeks before they are fully ripe, when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb. Only the most perfect specimens should be marketed to insure the highest price, and they should be handled and packed with care to avoid bruising. They should be kept in a dark place until fully matured. Winter Pears may hang on the trees until there is danger of frost, and then placed in a dry cellar to mature.

The soil should be rich and well cultivated. A Pear orchard should not be permitted to "go to grass." They should be pruned every year,

Pears (Continued)

dwarfs especially. Dwarfs should have low heads and be trained in pyramidal form, one-half of the previous season's growth being cut off each spring.

Strong selected trees, 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per doz.; \$35.00 per 100.

SUMMER PEARS.

Bartlett. Large size, often a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored; bears early and abundantly.

Clapp's Favorite. Very large; yellowish green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun, and covered with small russet specks; vinous, melting and rich. Should be gathered early.

Koonce. Medium to large; very handsome; flesh juicy, sweet, spicy, good.

Osbard's Summer. Yellow with red cheek; half melting, mild and pleasant.

Tyson. Bright yellow, shaded with reddish brown, buttery, sweet, aromatic, excellent.

Wilder's Early. Rather small; greenish yellow, with a brownish red cheek; handsome, melting, sweet.

AUTUMN PEARS.

Anjou (Beurre d'Anjou). Large, handsome; buttery and melting, with sprightly, vinous flavor.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Large, with rough and uneven surface; greenish yellow, with a dull red cheek; vigorous and strong; a good bearer while quite young.

Flemish Beauty. Large size; greenish yellow and brown; rich and juicy. An old and highly esteemed variety.

Kieffer's Hybrid. Vigorous grower, early and regular bearer and very productive; fruit large, rich yellow, tinged with red, somewhat russetty and very handsome; flesh white, buttery and juicy.

Seckel. Small size; yellowish russet, with a red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy and melting.

Sheldon. Large size, roundish; greenish yellow; very juicy, melting, sweet and vinous.

Worden-Seckel. Color, golden yellow, with crimson cheek. Very juicy, buttery, melting; one of the choicest.

WINTER PEARS.

Easter Beurre. Large size; yellow, with red cheek; excellent quality, rich and melting; one of the best keepers.

Winter Nelis. Medium size; greenish yellow, spotted with russet; melting and buttery, with a rich, sprightly flavor. Tree of straggling growth; one of the very best early winter Pears.

DWARF PEARS.

35 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz., \$20.00 per 100.

As certain varieties of Pears are not successful when grown as dwarfs, we herewith give a special list of such as are most suitable, and of which the Duchesse d'Angouleme is decidedly the best of all.

Beurre d' Anjou

Clapp's Favorite

Duchesse d'Angouleme

Kieffer's Hybrid
Louise Bonne

Lawrence

PERSIMMONS (Date Plum).

American. Will thrive and ripen its fruit as far north as the Great Lakes. 50 cts. each.

Plums

The finer kinds of Plums are beautiful dessert fruits, of rich and luscious flavor. For cooking and canning they are unsurpassed. For best flavor they should be allowed to remain on the tree until fully ripe; but for shipping to market, they must be gathered a very few days earlier, when they may be shipped long distances, arriving in good condition. All in the list are hardy and vigorous in all but the most severe climates.

Plums should be pruned sufficiently to prevent a straggling growth, and to keep the head from being too crowded. "Black knot" must be removed as soon as it is discovered. The only remedy is to cut off the diseased part and burn it. Permit no black knot to exist about your premises or your neighbor's, if you can help it, but have it removed and burned.

The Plum does best in heavy loam; but it will do extremely well on a shady or gravelly loam, especially if there be some clay in the soil. They should be thoroughly cultivated and not allowed to stand in grass.

Strong selected trees, 50 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz., \$30.00 per 100.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES.

Bradshaw. Large, violet red; juicy and pleasant.

German Prune. Large, oval. Dark purple, agreeable flavor and esteemed for drying.

Green Gage. Small, but of the highest excellence. September.

Lombard. Oval; violet-red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant; a great bearer. September.

Moore's Arctic. Size medium; skin purplish black, with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet.

Shipper's Pride. Large, dark purple; quality fine, juicy and sweet. Excellent for canning.

Shropshire Damson (Prune Damson). An English variety of great merit for preserving. Large, and much more desirable than the common Damson.

Yellow Gage (Prince's Yellow Gage). Large, oval; golden yellow; flesh deep yellow, rich and good.

JAPAN VARIETIES.

Abundance. Comes into bearing remarkably young and yields abundantly. Color rich, bright cherry-red, with a distinct bloom, and highly perfumed.

Burbank. The fruit is large, nearly globular, clear, cherry-red with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor.

October Purple. Productive; good quality. Large, round, late purple Plum. Especially recommended for late market.

Red June. Japanese origin. Prof. Bailey, of Cornell, says: "By all odds the best Japanese Plum;" ripening before Abundance, fruit good size, brilliant red, finest extra-early Plum.

Wickson. Color, glowing crimson, with white bloom; sugary and delicious.



GREEN MOUNTAIN (WHITE)

Quinces

Strong selected trees, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per dozen, \$35.00 per 100.

Orange. Large; bright golden yellow. One of the best.

Pineapple. New, clear yellow, mild pineapple flavor; will cook in five minutes.

Reas, Mammoth. We consider this the best of all the Quinces. The largest and in every respect the finest variety of the Quince.

Grapes

The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting; requires but little space, and when properly trained, is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard. The soil for the Grape should be dry; when not naturally so should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked and well manured, always bearing in mind that it is an essential point to secure a warm, sunny exposure.

The best grape-vine trellis is probably the wire trellis, with four wires, 18 inches apart. Pruning should be so done that each year two or three of last year's branches shall alone be left, at the spurs of which the present year's growth may start.

During the season when the shoots have reached the upper part of the trellis, they may be pinched to prevent further growth. The following spring the canes should be cut back to two buds. Allow but one bud to throw out a shoot, and treat as in the previous year. This system of pruning should be followed each year.

Prices for strong 2-year Grape vines, except as otherwise noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

CLASS I—BLACK GRAPES

Campbell's Early. The wonderful new seedling of the distinguished horticulturist, George W. Campbell, of Ohio. Vines healthy, hardy, vigorous and a profuse bearer, bunch and berry large and handsome, quality A 1; ripens with Moore's Early, but keeps either on the vine or in the house for weeks after Moore's Early has decayed and gone. A very great acquisition. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen.

Concord. A large, handsome Grape, ripening a week or two earlier than Isabella; very hardy and productive. Succeeds over a great extent of country, and, although not of the highest quality, is one of the most popular market Grapes.

Eaton. Bunch very large, weighing 12 to 15 ounces; very often double shouldered, berries very large, many one inch in diameter, round, black, covered with a heavy blue bloom; adhere firmly to the stem. Ripens with Concord, or a little earlier.

Moore's Early. Bunch large, berry round, as large as the Wilder, or Rogers' No. 4; color black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality better than the Concord. Vine exceedingly hardy, has never been covered in winter, and has been exposed to a temperature of more than 20 degrees below zero without injury, and it has been entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop, maturing as it does ten days before the Hartford and twenty before the Concord.

Worden. Said to be a seedling of the Concord. Bunch large, compact, handsome; berries large—larger than those of the Concord. It ripens a few days earlier and is superior to it in flavor. Very popular for vineyard and garden.

CLASS II—RED GRAPES

Brighton. Our experience with the vine and fruit of the Brighton has convinced us of its superiority as a family Grape. Its remarkable vigor and hardiness of vine, large, compact bunches, rich wine shade of the ripened berry, delicate skin; tender, almost seedless pulp, sugary juice and rich flavor are combined qualities that are not united in such a degree in any other sort with which we are acquainted. It ripens a week or ten days before the Delaware.

Catawba. Well known as the great wine Grape of Ohio, Kentucky, etc. Bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened.

Delaware. One of the finest Grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh juicy, with an exceedingly sweet and delicious flavor. Ripens two weeks before Isabella.

Wyoming Red. An extra-early red Grape, resembling the Delaware in appearance, but double its size and ten days earlier. Bunch compact and handsome; berry medium, bright red; skin thin and firm; flesh sweet.

Grapes (Continued)

CLASS III—WHITE GRAPES.

Diamond. A vigorous grower, with dark, healthy foliage, entirely free from mildew. A prolific bearer, bunches large, handsome and compact, slightly shouldered; color delicate, greenish white, with rich yellow tinge when fully ripe. Skin smooth, free from specks; pulp tender, juicy and nearly transparent, with very few seeds; quality best, rich, springy and sweet. Ripens a few days before Concord.

Green Mountain. New. Found growing in a garden on the side of the Green Mountains in Vermont, at an altitude of 1,400 feet, where it ripened its fruit perfectly. Vine strong, vigorous, healthy, very hardy and productive. Bunch long, compact, shouldered. Color greenish white; skin thin; pulp exceedingly tender and sweet. Very early, being three weeks earlier than Concord. 35 cts. each, \$3.00 per dozen.

Martha. Bunches and berries of medium size; greenish white, with a thin bloom; flesh tender, very little pulp, juicy, sweet and rich. Ripens about with Concord.

Niagara. The vine is a strong grower and very hardy. Bunches very large and uniform and very compact; berries larger than Concord, quality good, very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center. Ripens before Concord.

CATAWBA—CONCORD

A union of the grand old Catawba and the ever popular Concord; a cross between the Catawba and Concord, scientifically made and possesses the merits of both varieties with the defects of neither.

Fifty years ago the Catawba was universally popular; it is still the standard of excellence, in quality, among hardy grapes; but having become enfeebled with the infirmities of old age, it can no longer be grown successfully, except in favored locations, by reason of its foliage being subject to downy-mildew, and the fruit to black-rot. It also ripens quite late—too late for most regions.

Concord, as is well known, is unexcelled in productiveness, in vigor and hardiness of vine and in freedom from disease of foliage. Catawba-Concord is of the highest quality—equalling in tenderness of pulp, sweet luscious flavor and aroma, the Catawba with added sweetness and juiciness.

Color rich sparkling light red; with abundant bloom. The bunch large and compact—just like the Catawba. Berry medium to large and nearly round, skin thin and tough; much like Catawba but thinner.

Season a little earlier than Concord. Berry adheres firmly to bunch, hence, a superior shipper and keeper. Exempt from both black-rot and brown-rot and all other diseases.

Vine of extreme vigor—a stronger grower than the Concord, and of ironclad hardihood. A heavy annual yielder, as prolific as the



CATAWBA—CONCORD (NEW) NATURAL SIZE

Concord. Foliage similar to Concord and of like freedom from mildew. Entirely without foxiness in odor or flavor.

Catawba-Concord has been given ten years of the severest kind of test—never petted—and “has not been found wanting” in any way.

Price of strong vines, \$1.00 each; \$12.00 per dozen; \$100.00 per 100.

Currants

Ripe just before raspberries are gone, and continuing in prime order for several weeks, there is no more useful fruit than the Currant, and it is among the earliest to cultivate. Plant in rows 4 feet apart each way, if practicable. Light and air will do as much to enhance the value of Currant bushes as with other plants. Keep the ground mellow, free from weeds, and in a good state of fertility, and prune freely every spring. Should the Currant worm appear, dust a little white hellebore powder, from a small coarse bag, over the bushes when the leaves are damp. In some instances it may be necessary to repeat this process, but the trou-



COMET Currant (RED)

Currants (Continued)

ble and expense of exterminating the worms are trifling, if the powder is applied as soon as the worms appear.

Prices for Currants, strong transplants, except as otherwise noted, \$1.25 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

Black Champion. A new variety from England; the finest black Currant; abundant bearer. Berry large and fine.

Comet. New. Claimed to be far ahead in all respects of all other red Currants in the market. It received an award of merit from the Fruit Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society of England as being a superior new variety, which was confirmed later on, when shown again. Bunch long, frequently 8 inches in length, with from 20 to 26 berries of enormous size (like grapes) and of brilliant color. Quality good, refreshing and soft to the palate without acidity. It hangs well on the bush. Its growth is abnormally vigorous and satisfactory. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. \$20 per 100.

Cherry. Very large; deep red; rather acid; bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive.

Fay's Prolific. Originated in Chautauqua county, N. Y. A cross between Cherry and Victoria. Of large size, fine flavor and claimed to be twice as prolific as the Cherry. Universally commended by those who have seen or had experience with it. A great acquisition.

White Grape. Very large; yellowish white; sweet, or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch, having low, spreading habit and dark green foliage; very productive.

Perfection. A fine new Currant, obtained by crossing Fay's Prolific with White Grape. Berry larger than Fay's, clusters averaging longer; color a beautiful bright red, flavor rich, mild sub-acid. A great bearer. Was awarded the Gold Medal at the World's Fair. 25c. each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$18.00 per 100.

Wilder. A remarkable new variety for which we predict a great future, both for table and market; strong grower, enormously productive; bunch and berry very large, bright red and of highest sub-acid quality, making it unequaled for the table, cooking or market.

Gooseberries

This fruit is so useful for cooking when green or ripe, and it may be canned with such facility, that it is beginning to be cultivated very extensively, for both home and market use. It requires the same cultivation, and treatment for worms as the Currant. The American varieties, though not quite so large as the English, are of fine quality, and, unlike the latter, are not subject to mildew.

Prices—English varieties, except as otherwise noted. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 doz. American, \$2.00 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

ENGLISH VARIETIES

The number of varieties of English Gooseberries is almost innumerable. The fruit is generally large and handsome.

Columbus. This is one of the most valuable introductions of recent years in small fruits, and it fully sustains the high opinion first formed of it. It was first introduced by us a few years ago. The fruit is of largest size, handsome, of a greenish yellow color, and the quality is excellent. The plant is vigorous and productive and does not mildew. It merits a place in every garden.

Industry. An English variety; quite as free from mildew as our American sorts; very fine in quality; large size. Handsome, showy red fruit; wonderfully productive.

Victoria. New. We guarantee it to be far superior to any other Gooseberry. The



VICTORIA GOOSEBERRY



ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASPBERRY

Gooseberries (Continued)

berries are larger than Industry, and are 7 to 10 days earlier. It bears marvelous crops. Last season we picked, from a Victoria bush, three years old, 28½ pounds of fine, large fruit. Never mildews. A rapid grower, making shoots 3 feet, 9 inches in a season. We cannot recommend it too highly. 50 cents each, \$4 per dozen, \$25 per 100.

AMERICAN VARIETIES

Downing. Fruit larger than Houghton; roundish; light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh rather soft, juicy and very good. Vigorous and productive.

Houghton. A medium-sized American variety, which bears abundant and regular crops, and never mildews; fruit smooth, red, tender and very good; valuable.

Red Jacket. An American Seedling of large size; smooth, prolific and hardy, of best quality. Has been well tested over a wide extent of territory by the side of all the leading varieties. A wonderful cropper, with bright, clean, healthy foliage.

Raspberries

Coming immediately after strawberries, when there is a dearth of other fresh fruits, Raspberries are equally desirable for planting in the garden for home use, and in the field for market. They are very easily cultivated. Beds seldom require renewing. Their season of ripening is long. The fruit bears transportation well, and aside from the demand for it for immediate consumption, it brings highly remunerative prices for drying and canning.

Plant in good soil and manure from time to time freely. The hills should not be less than four feet apart each way, with two or three plants in a hill. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year, preserving not over six for

fruiting. If the location is so much exposed that the plants are inclined to kill down seriously, they may be bent over in the fall, on mounds of earth formed at one side of the hills and covered sufficiently to keep them down until spring. Surplus suckers take strength from the bearing plants. They should be cut away or hoed up frequently.

Prices—Raspberry, strong plants, except as otherwise noted, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

RED AND YELLOW VARIETIES

Columbian. A most vigorous grower; canes 10 to 16 feet in length. Roots deep; hardy. Fruit very large, somewhat conical; color, dark red; seed small; delicious; very valuable for both canning and table use. Fruiting season unusually long. July 12 to August 15. An excellent shipper. Wonderfully productive.

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market). Large, conical; deep, rich crimson; firm; of excellent quality. A vigorous grower, entirely hardy and immensely productive.

Golden Queen. Rich golden yellow. The flavor is the highest quality. In size equal to Cuthbert; immensely productive; a very strong grower and hardy enough even for extreme northern latitudes.

King. The earliest red Raspberry on record. Fruit round, medium size, light crimson color, moderately firm and of excellent quality.

Marlboro. The best early red Raspberry for the North, ripening soon after the Hansell. Hardy and productive.

ST. REGIS, EVERBEARING

This is the most remarkable and the only everbearing raspberry we have ever seen. It is of pure American blood and of fine quality and hardihood. The canes enduring the severest cold uninjured. Plants of St. Regis planted in the early April gave ripe berries on the 20th

Raspberries (Continued)

of June of the same year. For four weeks thereafter, the yield was heavy and the canes continued to produce ripe fruit freely without intermission until the middle of October. The berries are large and firm, and full flavor to the very last.

In addition to the bright crimson color and large size of the fruit it is so firm and rich in sugar that it will stand shipping two hundred miles, arriving at market in first class order; and it can readily be kept in perfect condition for several days after being gathered.

St. Regis is the only Raspberry known that will yield a crop of fruit the first season planted. No owner of a garden who wants choice fruits on his table can afford to be without this variety. For commercial purposes it will make more money for the planter than all other varieties of raspberries combined.

Awarded a Certificate of Merit by the American Institute of New York.

25c. each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

Cumberland. Largest black Raspberry known; bush perfectly hardy, very productive; fruit enormous, far surpassing any other sort, quality unsurpassed. The great firmness of the berry makes it a splendid shipper; ripens



BLOWERS BLACKBERRY. (QUARTER NATURAL SIZE)

just after the Palmer and before the Gregg; in other words, a mid-season variety. A very great acquisition.

Gregg. Of good size, and fine quality; very productive and hardy. It takes the same position among the blackcaps as Cuthbert among the red sorts. No one can afford to be without it.

Munger. The fruit of Munger is black, and resembles the Gregg very much. It is a better flavored berry than Gregg, tougher in texture and therefore a better shipper. In size it excels the Gregg by almost 25 per cent., being extra fine for canning and evaporating. In dry seasons when most others are dry and seedy, Munger ripens up sweet and juicy. The canes are free from disease, upright in growth.

Blackberries

Plant on good land, moderately manured. Rows seven feet apart, three feet in the rows for field; prune as with raspberries. Form a hedge or tie to wire. Cultivate shallow.

Prices, except as otherwise noted, strong plants, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Early Harvest. A new variety of great promise, being exceedingly early in time of ripening and always reliable. The canes are strong and upright in growth, branching stout and vigorous. An enormous bearer. Berries sweet and of the highest quality.

Blowers. For twenty-five years we have been looking for this kind of a Blackberry. The berries are extremely large, averaging one inch in diameter and 1½ to 2 inches long. It is exceedingly sweet with no perceptible core, the flavor delightful without any peculiarities, in fact, it is a Blackberry from root to tip. Its growth is phenomenal, many of the canes reaching 14 feet. It is perfectly hardy and has made a record as a first-class shipper. Record for 1909 from 31,570 square feet, or less than ¾ of an acre of land, was picked 112 bushels of fruit; sold at \$4.80 per bushel, total \$537.60, or at the rate of \$744 per acre. Strong plants, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Mersereau. Mammoth, ironclad Blackberry. It originated in northwestern New York, where the mercury falls from 15 to 25 degrees below zero. The canes are exceedingly strong, upright habit, attaining upon fairly good soil, a height of 8 feet. The berries are a brilliant black, and remain black. In quality, exceptionally sweet, rich, melting and luscious.

Rathbun. Origin, Western New York. Bush perfectly healthy, vigorous, and very rarely suckers from the roots. Fruit of largest size, highest quality, borne in wonderful profusion. \$1.50 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.

Snyder. Extremely hardy; enormously productive; medium size; no hard, sour core; half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny.



MC KINLEY STRAWBERRY

Asparagus

To make a good Asparagus bed, the plants may be set in the fall or early spring. Prepare a plot of fine loamy soil, to which has been added a liberal dressing of good manure. Select two-year, or strong one-year plants; and for a garden, set in rows, 18 to 20 inches apart, with plants 10 to 12 inches in a row.

Make a small mound of the soil, over which the roots should be evenly spread so that the crowns, when covered, shall be three inches below the surface of the ground. If planted in the fall, the whole bed should be covered, before winter sets in, with 2 or 3 inches of coarse stable manure, which may be lightly forked in between the rows as soon as the ground is softened in the spring.

Prices—Two-year plants, \$1.00 per 100, \$6.00 per 1,000.

Columbian Mammoth White. Produces shoots which are white and remain so as long as fit for use. In addition to the marvelous advantage of its white color, the Columbian Mammoth White Asparagus is even more robust and vigorous in habit, and throws larger shoots and fully as many of them, as the Conover's Colossal.

Conover's Colossal. Very large and of excellent quality; has superseded the old varieties.

Giants. This is the old and well-known popular variety, tender and very rich.

Palmetto. A very early variety; even, regular size, of excellent quality.

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant

Deep, rich, moist soil is best, but it is such a strong, vigorous-growing plant, it will thrive almost anywhere. Plant in rows 4 feet apart and the plants 3 feet apart. Set the roots so that the crowns are about an inch below surface. Rhubarb is a gross feeder; the more manure it is given, the larger and finer yield.

Prices—Heavy roots, \$1.25 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Myatt's Linnaeus. Early, very large, tender and delicately flavored; requires less sugar than other sorts.

Victoria. This variety, if planted in a rich soil and properly cultivated, will produce tender stalks, 3 feet long, and from 1 to 2 inches in diameter.

Wine Plant. The large size, fine texture and superior quality of this new variety over the old cultivated "Pie Plants" cannot be conceived by those who have never grown it.

Strawberries

**Price, \$1.50 per 100, \$6 per thousand
Write for special price on larger lots.**

Cultural directions: Do not neglect even for an hour to immerse the plants in water as soon as received and bury the roots in fine, moist soil, in a shady place till ready to put them out.

EXTRA EARLY.

Marshall. (S) Exceedingly handsome, high colored berry with extra fine quality.

Michel's Early. (S) Earliest. Fruit medium size, quality fine.

MIDSUMMER

Bederwood. (S) Heavy bearer, good size roundish fruit. Fine quality. Very deep rooted and will stand drouth.

Glen Mary. (S) Fruit beautiful light red, sweet and rich; very productive.

McKinley. (S) Large, firm, sweet; quality unsurpassed. We believe this the best strawberry grown.

Senator Dunlap. (S) Hardy, productive, heavy bearer; color beautiful dark red, delicious.

LATE

Aroma. (S) Best and most profitable late strawberry. Fruit very large and of excellent quality.

Brandywine. (S) Fruit excellent, conical form, dark glossy red, extending to the center.

Jesse. (S) Large, handsome, dark red berry vigorous healthy plant.

Varieties Marked (P) are "Pistillate" and must have staminate varieties set near them. Those marked (S) are "Stamine" and fertilize themselves.

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Washington, D. C.

September 22, 1910

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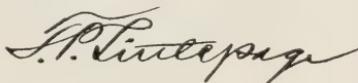
Rochester, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

I am sending you under separate covers today some copies of photos of chestnut trees which I purchased from you last Spring. About three-fourths of the 562 trees bore chestnuts this year but I cut the burrs off in August as I thought it would be better for the young trees not to bear nuts too early. On September 1st. I went over my orchard and found that 38 of the small trees had died during the Summer. x x x x

I am anxious to visit Mr. Sober's orchard at Paxinos, Pa. and shall be pleased to have you advise me when it will probably be most convenient for me to visit there. About the middle of October is the time I had selected if that date will be satisfactory.

Very truly yours





"Photo of Chestnut tree in grove owned by Sen. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., and T. P. Littlepage. Grove located two miles north of Booneville, Ind. Variety, Sober Paragon. Trees purchased from Glen Bros., Rochester, N. Y. Trees set April, 1910. Photo taken August 15, 1910. This tree contains nine burs."—T. P. L.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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